The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,636 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L	NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th March
L	SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th "
M	AUSTRALIA	3661	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L	PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
M	ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Nanlos	16th "
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M	MIRZAPORE	3937	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L	HYDASPES	2284	600	D. Scrivener	7th May.
M	GWALIOR	2735	500	P. Harris	14th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
					TUESDAY.
M	MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L	ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PERIN	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.
RAVENNA	3372	700		16th "
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th "
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROMULA	3501	700	W. Barratt	28th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (into China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mottel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	F. Andrianich	3,800	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 16th March 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN CAMERON	2500	F. Kreaut.	20th March

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloons and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. This steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees bedding, linen, and the Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s.	ARABIA	3,981	487	J. Laird ..... 20th Mar
s.s.	BRITANNIA	3,112	483	F. Blight ..... 3rd April
s.s.	CALIFORNIA	3115	430	W. S. Young ..... 10th "
s.s.	VICTORIA	3212	487	Wm. Russel ..... 18th May.
s.s.	BELGRAVIA	3093	500	J. C. Boothby ..... 29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 23, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350.
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

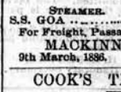
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1900	10th May, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
9th March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

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Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

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THIS Apparatus enables everyone to multiply all Writings, Designs, etc., to any extent, and the Apparatus is most valuable for producing Price-Lists, Circulars, Programmes, Plans, etc. Of one pen and ink writing any number of copies can be had in ink, colours or bronze, equal to the best Lithographic work. About 150 impressions can be taken per hour, and the first about one minute after the writing is done. Impressions can be taken not only on paper but on wood, leather, glass and stuffs. The Apparatus will last for years without any renewal.

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Size B—10 by 15 in. Rs. 60.
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

		Cash Prices.
4½ by 3½	per doz.	Rs. 1 12
5 by 4	"	" 2 8
6½ by 4¾	"	" 4 0
7½ by 4½	"	" 4 8
8½ by 6½	"	" 6 8
9 by 7	"	" 7 8
10 by 8	"	" 10 0
12 by 10	"	" 14 8
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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

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Table Forks	per doz.	Rs. 25 0
Dessert "	"	" 20 0
Table Spoons	"	" 25 0
Dessert "	"	" 20 0
Tea Spoons	"	" 11 0

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Table Forks	per doz.	Rs. 27 0
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Table Spoons	"	" 27 0
Dessert "	"	" 22 0
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HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF TABLE PLATE FOR 12 PERSONS.

Complete in Mahogany brass bound Chest, with Lock and Key, &c.
Fiddle Pattern, Rs. 240 cash.
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For 12 Persons to Match.
The Table Plate consisting of 12 each.

Table and Dessert Knives, one pair each, Meat and Game Carvers with Steel complete in Oak or Mahogany case, fitted with Lock and Key,

"A" Quality Cutlery	.....	Rs. 100 cash.
"B" "	.....	" 85 "
"C" "	.....	" 74 "

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIGHT BEER FOR HOT WEATHER.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.

FRESH SHIPMENT just to hand, clear and sparkling, Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts and Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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TREACHER & Co., Limited, import Stationery and Writing Materials of every description direct from the Manufacturer, and are thus enabled to offer Goods at considerably Reduced Prices. Our Illustrated Catalogue, "supplied on application," will show a large and choice selection of Stationery of all kinds unsurpassed by any House in India. We quote a few lines of special value.

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Queen's and Albert Paper, extra thick, box of 5 Quires	Rs. 1-4 and Rs.	1 8
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Oblong and Square Envelopes, all sizes, box of 100	from Rs. 1-0 to	1 8

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THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

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THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour	per lb.	Rs. 0	10
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OUR "SPECIALITY"
FOR
HOT WEATHER WEAR.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE owing to the great demand for their "SPECIALITY" have this SEASON increased their Stock of "SOFT TROPICAL ANGOLAS" very considerably.

The lightness and elasticity of this beautiful material, combined with its great durability, recommends itself as the only suitable and reliable material for "HOT WEATHER WEAR."

Patterns and simple self-measurement forms will be sent on application.

A personal inspection is respectfully invited.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
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MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SPECIFIC FOR SEA-SICKNESS

IS a CERTAIN, sure, and pleasant remedy, and never fails, not only to allay Nauses, but prevents sickness either on land or sea.

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THE PERFUME PAR EXCELLENCE

Combining as it does strength and permanency with delicacy and sweetness.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.
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The Pompeii	Rs.	1 8
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The Mikado	"	2 8

In boxes, each containing 25 Sheets of Paper and 25 Envelopes.

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UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however, robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

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KEMP & Co., Limited,
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Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 5
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

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	Net Cash.
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"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	per case Rs. 58 4
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec	" " 63 0
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	" " 56 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Extra Superior	" " 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" " 48 0
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole	" " 60 0
*"RESERVE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping	" " 53 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche	" " 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	" " 26 12
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	" " 34 8

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

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THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

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LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

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Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

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Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

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SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

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GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Commanding Bombay District.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
The performance will commence with
"THE COMEDIETTA
"THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR."
CHARACTERS:
Dr. Mars.....Captain Hodgkinson.
Edmund Beauchamp.....Captain Bayly.
Mrs. Beauchamp.....Mrs. Dixon.
To be followed by
"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."
CHARACTERS:
Sir Hickory.....Captain Minter.
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer.E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
Gaiters.....Capt.-in Bayly.
Miss Thistledown } Mrs. Hay.
Maggy Macfarline }
To commence punctually at 9-15 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES.

Boxes to hold 4.....	Rs. 16	Pit Stalls.....	Rs. 2 0
Orchestra Stalls .... "	4	Pit..... "	1 0
Back Seats.....	Annas		8.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR
AND
THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.

THE PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH MARCH, 1886, will be in aid of the Seaman's Institute, Prince's Dock.

By kind permission of Colonel BEVILLE and the Officers, Marine Battalion,
The String Band of the Regiment, under the leadership of Mr. M. CURRIE will perform in the Orchestra.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GAIETY THEATRE

BY GENERAL REQUEST
THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1886.

Boxes and Stalls may be reserved at SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

FREEMASONS' JOINT HALL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO R. W. BROTHER DARASHA RATANJI CHICHGAR.

SUBSCRIBED for by the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY, the GRAND LODGE of ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY in INDIA, the Joint Committee, and several Lodges, Chapters, and Brethren of both the Scottish and English Constitutions, in appreciation of his services as Honorary Secretary to the Hall Committee, will be presented to him at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on the occasion of the JAMSHEDI NAOROZ FESTIVAL, on SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1886, at 6 o'clock p.m., when all Freemasons are invited to attend.

JAMES W. SMITH, President,
Freemasons' Joint Hall Committee.
Bombay, 13th March 1886.

Admission to the Presentation .....Free
Admission to the Festival and Banquet.....Rs. 5

Tickets for admission to the Banquet and Entertainment may be obtained from Dr. S. D. NADERSHA, Hon. Secretary, Freemasons' Jamshedi Naoroz Festival, 35, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, till FRIDAY the 19th inst.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be despatched as follows:—
CITY OF CANTERBURY, for London, 27th March.
CITY OF RHOS, for London or Liverpool, 27th April.
CITY OF CARTHAGE, Do. do. 27th May.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers. No cabins taken. Crew entirely European.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN BUCHANAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th March, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
15th March, 1886.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Cathedral Boys' School, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 5-30 p.m. THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President. The Report of the Committee for the years 1884-85 will be presented.
G. H. LEWIS,
Hony. Secy. S. P. G.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.

A splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as., 9 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1886 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned; and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1886.
W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

JOHN FLEMING & Co. BOMBAY.

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
4, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
SHIELTON'S DYNAMOS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 4 feet 6 to 48 inches diameter.
4 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS,
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality,
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men,
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 25 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water supply, &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

LAST 3 NIGHTS. REMENYI REMENYI REMENYI LAST 3 NIGHTS.

THIRTEENTH GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MISS LOUISE SCHMUCK
AND
MISS KATE BULLOCK
will play
Duo for Piano—Spanish Dances by Moskovszki (Nos. 1 and 4.) and
MISS KATE BULLOCK
will play Piano Solos:
A Gavotte.....Gluck.
B Moment Musicale.....Schubert.
C Rondo Capriccioso.....Mendelssohn.
EDOUARD REMENYI
will perform Violin Solos.
Fantasie on "Il Pirata".....Ernst.
Dead March in "Saul".....Handel.
(with interpolated Cadenza by Remenyi.)
A Serenade.....Schubert.
B Hymn to Liberty.....Remenyi.
AND
Studios.....Paganini.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
Messrs. Schmuck and Remenyi will perform Violin Duo.
SCHUMMERLIED (BERCEUSE).....EHRSFELD.

FRIDAY NEXT, LAST NIGHT,
Complimentary Benefit tendered to
EDOUARD REMENYI.
(See to-morrow's Announcements).
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. (Limited).
Manager.....FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier.....J. J. FOSTER.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Pramjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Sir Wm. George Hoid-alls for Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should not fail to secure one of our Waterproof Hold-alls for Sponges, Comb, and Brush, Pomade, Toothbrush, Soap, Nail-brush, &c., &c. Each, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 8-8.
THORPE and Co.,
The Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MARINE SOAP, for use with sea-water, indispensable for board a ship, 3 Tablets for Re. 1.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS. Best Tanned Canvass, with at ong Leather Straps, Holding Rugs, Ulster Reseal and Pillow, Walking-sticks, Umbrellas, &c. From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 35.
THORPE and Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

COME AND SEE the new glass high fruit dishes, centre pieces, water jugs, vases, coloured finger glasses, other fancy glassware.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HANDKERCHIEFS from annas 11 per dozen, frill lings from anna 1 per yard, gloves from annas 12. Laces, flowers, fans, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church-gate-street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

SIDE-SADDLE by Peat, full size, in excellent order. Price 85 Rs. On view at Messrs. DUNNETT and Co., Bombay.

LARGE C SPRING CARRIAGE and PAIR of large Grey horses for sale. Apply to Mr. BRANSON, High Court, or Breach Candy.

ICES, two sorts daily. Cold and Refreshing Drinks for the Season. Pastry, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Albert Hotel.

COOLING and REFRESHING SALOON, Ice Creams and Wines and Spirits of the best quality at the ALBION SALOON, Church-gate-street.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED, must be well up in bridge and roof work. State experience and reference to Engineer, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, D. B. C. F. GUN by BLAND, with loading apparatus, Rs. 130; Hunting Saddle, Rs. 25; Double Bridle, Rs. 10; Snaffle Single Bridle, Rs. 5. Apply to Col. ROWLANDSON, Pay Office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla and Strawberry Cream, Orange Water Ice. Ham, Bacon and Cheese, ann. 12 per lb. Cooked Ham Rs 2 per lb. Oilmanstores of every sort. MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S assorted boots and shoes and slippers for Parsee Ladies. Also Gentlemen's and Ladies' Stockings of superior quality. Prices moderat.—STEWARD & CO., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

CHEAP PASSAGES.—We are booking passages up to the beginning of June, to England and the Continent, by A. I. steamers sailing every few days, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 100 1st class fare, according to destination. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge, Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Muajid.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, a TONGA, as good as new, suitable for Mofussil. For single horse or pair of Ponies. Apply to W. M., care of this paper.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J.N EUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettones, Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Fort.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Eldon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

BOMBAY HOTEL, FORT.—Rooms large and airy, available for Officers and Families at Rs. 3 per day. Arrangements can be made at reduced rates for monthly Residents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 33, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay, HURJIMULL & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, the newly-built and well furnished Bungalow "Craigy Burn" for the hot season. Apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., near the *Times of India* Office.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec, Rs. 48 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 45 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARCE, Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their room as follows:—
5 boxes bottles of champagne by Theophile Roederer and Co., Gladiateur, in perfect sound condition.
6 boxes bitter.
1 case toilet soaps and perfumery.
An invoice of patent carbon block water filters.
1 Do. K O cooking stoves.
A surplus stock of remnant pieces of cashmere, coating and various sorts of cloth for coats, trousers, &c.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th, inst., at 11 a.m., the right of the collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Esplanade-road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.
Also the right of collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.
For particulars and conditions of these sale respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarain Sitaram—
150 Tons superior teak scantlings, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, by order of Mooljeebhai Jewraz, Esq.,
3 single crab winches, 5 tons.
4 do. do. 10 "
1 do. do. 15 "
1 treble do. do. 20 "
168 feet hydraulic pipes, 1 bore,
94 pairs do. flanges, 11" bore.
1 hydraulic gauge.
20 do. pipes and bends.
4 bundles 180 feet leather hose pipes.
56 sheets asbestos mill boards.
1 Salford wall pump.
1 Vacuum gauge cylinder oil Ruscope patent lubricator, indicator, &c.

SALE OF SILVERED PLATE GLASS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. M. Nowrojee,
Ex s. s. "Lagra."
F T—M N and Co. Bombay—200-207—8 cases, silvered plate-glass.
Ex s. s. "Horn Head"
Do. do. 267/71—3 Do. do. do.

SALE of very valuable landed property at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens and opposite the proposed new G. I. P. R. station on the Parell road, belonging to the Bombay Mutual Building Company, Limited, and known as "Albion Place," with extensive vacant ground adjoining, forming desirable building sites.
Under instructions from, and on account of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., the undermentioned freehold property in one lot, or if the same appears expedient in two, three or four lots:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byculla on the Parell-road, with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereupon, containing by admeasurement 22,462 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east part by the compound of the late Mrs. E. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and partly by property lately belonging to Cowasjee Pestonjee Bonnett, deceased, consisting of vacant ground, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, on or towards the north by property belonging to N. N. Wadia, formerly consisting of vacant ground, and on or towards the south partly by Mount Road, otherwise called Victoria Road, and partly by the compound of the property of the said G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and which said piece or parcel of land is delineated in the plan thereof now lying in the office of the said Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatever of the said company in, to and upon the said premises and every part thereof.
Plans may be seen, particulars and conditions of sale ascertained at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT-ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Ajinkya Jeevanji Ajinkya, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ajinkya, the widow of the late Dhunjibhoy Framjee Camaa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of March 1882,
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Grant-road, in the registration sub-district of Bhoolesh war, fronting towards the south on the Grant-road, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property belonging to Antony George Dedia, and partly by a public road, on or towards the west by a public road leading from the Grant-road to the Girgaum road, on or towards the north by the covered cistern by the side of the Grant-road, and on or towards the south by a Forasroad, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dhunbaiji, widow, containing by admeasurement 6,578 square yards and every or nothing more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 86 and 87.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Stores at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of rails, castings, old iron, brass and copper, old harness, leather, scraps, wood work and sundry articles, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Apollo Street, next to Great Western Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of CHARLES LANG, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c. &c.
AT 1.30 P. M.
1 handsome strong bay stud-bred horse, 14-12 high, quiet to ride, a good hack.
1 English-built canoe-shaped landau in very good order by "Kesterton" of Long Acre.
1 English-built strong new waggonette.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, [at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Upper Colaba the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels carpets, a handsome full sized grand square pianoforte, piano stool, &c., the property of Sergeant-Major J. Cartworth, East Yorkshire Regt.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood substantial made French-polished household furniture, china and plateglassware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments, rich Brussels carpets, a handsome full sized grand square pianoforte, piano stool, &c., the property of J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view before the sale.
Under instructions from the sole Liquidator, Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by public auction at their rooms all the Company's plants, steam land, buildings, &c., situated at Taluka Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land by admeasurement is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of the Callian creek, and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay both by sea and rail. There is a pucca built Brick Kiln on Bull's patent principles, while fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c.
Also the permanent right of using two kilns on Bull's patent principle, by which great saving is effected in burning bricks, while the operations are very quick and effective.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Seaside," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor W. Wordsworth.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Upper Colaba the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong built Victoria, a pair of handsome fast trotting dark chestnut Arab horses sets of single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of Lieut-Col W. Merriman, R.E.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, Meadow-street.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, China, Japanese goods, table ornaments, a pair of English-made eight plate tonga spring, &c., &c., at No. 26, Meadow-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at one o'clock, at the above miniature place,
Household furniture consisting of round, dining, dressing and side tables, chairs, 4-seated ottoman, blackwood glass-door cupboards, teakwood ditto with plate glass mirrors, blackwood, teakwood, and iron portable bedstead, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., &c.
China Japanese goods consisting of glove and handkerchief boxes, set of trays, cabinet, date markers, teapots and tea tables, China tea and coffee services, pin cushions, China scales in cases, to weigh from 100 to 1,000 tolas, and a variety of other articles.
A pair of new English-made eight plate tonga spring suitable for up-country carriage, &c., &c.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 Case coloured merino.
3 " coloured waistcoating.
3 " coloured prints.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
5 cases violet and millefleur nursery and toilet powder by Napolean Price & Co.
On account of the concerned.
9 bales mildewed grey shirting, 41 by 84.
17 bales white and coloured printing papers.
181 Swedish hammered iron bars, damaged.
19 cases aniline dyes, orange, yellow, scarlet, and jasine.
On account of the underwriters ex s.s. "Marlborough."
T F B—490, 495, 496, 499—4 cases varnish.
300 " 7 drums terpentine.
A H C & Co.—273, 275, 277, 279-80—5 cases varnish.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

NOTICES.

MINNESINGERS.

THE TENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission, tickets for themselves and also tickets for their friends price One rupee each on application to the Honorary Secretary.
G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church-lane.
12th March, 1886.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a desirable BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, on the sea-shore. Rent, only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

FRESH STOCK
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, under skilled EUROPEAN supervision.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22 0	2 8
Do. No. 1	19 0	2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 1	18 0	2 0
PASHAS No. 1	20 0	2 4
Do. No. 2	18 0	2 0
NONPAREIL	15 0	1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
PREMIERS	27 0	3 0
REGALIA	24 0	2 12
LONDRES	22 0	2 8
EXCELSIORS	20 0	2 4
PRINCIPES	18 0	2 0
CONCHAS	18 0	2 0

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
INDIANAS (Cigars)	24 0	2 12
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	18 0	2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000 Rs. a.	Per 100 Rs. a.
BABINGTONS	18 0	2 0
		Per 200
OFFICE	14 0	3 4

BURMAHS.
By direct importation, Rs. 17 per 1,000; Rs. 2 per 100.
Samples forwarded on application.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED IRON TABLETS.
A Vitreous Coating of Shoot Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London;
BA CLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
HE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Record.*
"Theofly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE.

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.
For prospectuses apply to
MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. CHARLES ZERRENNER are to be presented to his executors, Messrs. THEODOR KNAUST and S. QUENTIN, within one month from this date at their office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, after which no claims will be entertained.
Bombay, 12th March, 1886.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Ancona, Captain S. F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 26th Feb. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Young	Mrs Ingle and infant
Miss G Cottle	Mr Daniell 2Cbt
Mr A Dillon Way	Mr Robert Henderson
Mrs P Tarry	

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Lyon — Mr H J Lamprey
Misses Lyon & Macdonald

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs A M Lang	Mr Barnes
Miss Lang	Mr H A Krohn
Mr Pack	Mr E H C Hambley
Mr and Mrs G Otte	Mr R Reeve
Mr Bowyer	Mr Evelyn Gray
Mr F Nietsche	Mr E F Webster

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH FEB., INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, at Windsor, on Tuesday decorated a number of non-commissioned officers and privates with the medal for distinguished services in the Soudan campaign.

The Prince of Wales left L on on Sunday for Cannes.

The Duke of Edinburgh left don on Saturday for Portsmouth, where he emb ked for Malta to assume the command of the M...terranean Squadron.

In the House of Lords on Friday last the Lord Chancellor introduced two Bills to amend the law relating to finacy. On Monday Lord Kimberley moved a resolution to charge the expenses of the Burmah expedition on the revenues of India, which, after some discussion, was agreed to. Lord Cranbrook asked for information respecting boycotting in Ireland and Mr. Morley's statement about employing military at evictions, but Earl Spencer declined to make a premature statement of the Government policy, and he thought Mr. Morley's expression was not open to exception. On Tuesday there were brief discussions on coast defences and the Metropolitan Police inquiry. Last night Lord Lamington originated a discussion on the expediency of prohibiting public meetings and processions in the public parks on Sundays, but Lord Thurlow said the Home office had no intention of declaring such assemblages to be unlawful. Lord Limerick called attention to the proceedings of the so called National League Courts in Ireland, and Lord Spencer stated that such proceedings being carried on in private houses the Government could not give any returns respecting them.

In the House of Commons on Friday last the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply. On the Irish Constabulary Vote, Mr. Sexton and other Irish members appealed to the Chief Secretary to put a stop to evictions in Ireland, and not to sanction the employment of military to levy rents. Mr. John Morley said that each case must be considered on its own merits. On Monday Mr. Childers produced the report of the Committee on the conduct of the police during the recent riots, and added that Sir E. Henderson, the Chief Commissioner, had resigned. Mr. Gladstone moved a Select Committee to inquire into procedure in that House, which, after some debate, was agreed to. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth moved a resolution to impose the expenses of the Burmah expedition on the Indian revenues. Mr. Hunter moved a negative amendment which, after debate, was rejected by 297 to 82. On Tuesday Sir J. M'Kenna complained of the excessive taxation of Ireland and moved for returns. Ultimately the motion, amended so as to include the whole of the United Kingdom, was agreed to Mr. A. O'Connor moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Employer's Liability Act, which was, after debate, agreed to on the understanding that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. On Wednesday a Bill to give compensation for improvements to tenants in Irish towns was withdrawn on Mr. Gladstone's suggestion of a Select Committee to inquire into the subject in relation to the whole kingdom. Last night, replying to a question, Mr. Childers said a Bill will be introduced to compensate the sufferers by the recent riots in London. The recent speech of Lord R. Churchill at Belfast was made the subject of hostile questions, and Mr. Sexton gave notice of a motion on the subject. The House resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates. A small vote for medals to Canadian Volunteers for services during the late rebellion was assailed by Irish and some Radical members, but it was ultimately passed by 209 to 66.

Lord Randolph Churchill, M. P., who had, *en route*, replied briefly to addresses in Larne and Carrickfergus, addressed a great meeting in Ulster-hall, Belfast, on Monday vigorously denounced the immunity accorded to outrage and disloyalty in Ireland.

Mr. Courtney has been appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons.

The council of the Chelsea Liberal Association, on Friday last, after hearing an explanation from Sir O. Dilke, M. P., passed a resolution accepting his denial of the charges made against him and declaring their continued confidence in him.

Mr. O. V. Morgan, the Liberal member for Battersea, has resigned, a technical difficulty having been raised concerning a Government contract held by his firm. It is understood that he will present himself for re-election.

Mr. Robertson Smith has been elected University Librarian at Cambridge.

Mr. Hyndman and the other defendants charged with inciting to riot were further examined on Wednesday, and the hearing was again adjourned until to-morrow.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Tuesday a motion in favour of a modified revival of import duties was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. G. W. Bentinck, formerly M.P. for West Norfolk, died on Monday, aged 82.

Admiral W. H. Morshead died on the 18th inst., aged 75.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed in the north of Scotland yesterday, causing great interruption to road and railway traffic.

A Socialist democratic meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde Park. Mr. Ayndman and others addressed the assemblage, and resolutions were passed in favour of Socialist measures. Within the park there was no disorder, but on the return of the mob windows were broken to Victoria-street and in Westminster-bridge-road.

The Earl of Aberdeen (the new Lord Lieutenant) and Lady Aberdeen made their state entry into Dublin on Saturday. They were well received by the crowds in the streets, but no address was presented from the Town Council. There was a skirmish between the students of Trinity College and the crowd, but no serious harm was done.

OBITUARY.—The Marquis of Desain, C.M.G.; Admiral W. H. A. Morshead, C.B.; G. W. P. Bentinck, late M.P. for Norfolk; the Hon. C. G. Lascelles; and J. Williams, J.P. for Middlesex; Capt. G. S. Mardall, Mad. Ret.

The peace negotiations at Bucharest now appear to be on a fair way to a satisfactory conclusion, the Servian Government having consented to a *statu quo ante* basis, and Bulgaria not insisting on a war indemnity.

The Greek Government appears to be disposed to yield to the pressure of the Powers and M. Delyannis is anxious to retire but cannot obtain any successor in the Premiership until the submission of Greece has been effectually made.

In the French Chamber there have been discussions on railway tariffs, and Radical speakers have inveighed against the directors of railway companies as being inimical to national interests and M. Wilson the Presidents son-in-law strongly advocated the acquisition of all the railways by the State. Several Committees of the Chamber have pronounced in favour of an income-tax.

In the Prussian Chamber on Monday the Bill granting 100 million marks for the purchase of lands in Poland and their colonization by German families was supported by the conservatives and National Liberals, but was denounced by Polish deputies as being unconstitutional and tyrannous.

The Bill introduced into the Austrian Parliament for the formation of a Landsturm has caused much excitement in the Russian Press, which sees in it an evil omen for European peace.

General Grenfell has recommended an advance of Egyptian troops to Dongola, and the subject was discussed on Tuesday with Sir E. Baring and Sir H. D. Wolff at Cairo, but no decision was arrived at.

Prior to his departure from Mandalay, Lord Dufferin intimated that on the return of Mr. Barnard, the Chief Commissioner, a proclamation will be issued dissolving the Hlooddaw, or Burmese Council and constituting Upper and Lower Burmah as one province.

Mr. H. Ste. Barbe, Deputy-Commissioner of Bassein, has been killed while pursuing a dacoit band.

A steamer fitted out for a filibustering expedition to Honduras has been captured by a United States frigate and taken to Key West.

As a result of the recent Ministerial crisis in Melbourne, the Parliament has been dissolved and new elections will be held on March 5th next.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J B Tawney, B C S	Col F G Ridsout, M Inf
Col H C S Barnett, M S C	Sub-Cond W R Nicholson, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J R Hallett, B C S, 1 mo	Mr J M Cox, M, 5 days
Mr D Cameron, B C S, 6 mo	Lt-Col F H Sewell, M S C, 3 mo
Mr W Kemble, B C S, 6 mo	
Mr J F Hawkins, R, 6 mo	Sir F H Souter, C S I, Bo, 6 weeks
Mr O J Possonby, R, 6 mo	
Major-Gen G T Cheseney, C B R A, Eng, 25 days	Major W J Le Breton, Bo 6 mo
Major T Howard, R B Eng, 9 mo	Major M F Coussmaker, Bo S C, 3 mo
Hon Capt P Carr, B, 6 mo	Capt G T Jones, R Bo Eng, 6 mo
Hon Capt R de Davies, B, 6 mo	Lieut C L H Cox, Bo S C, 6 mo
Conductor J H Fairley, B, 6 mo	Lieut F C Cox, Bo S C, 2 mo
Sub-Conductor J Donovan, R, 2 mo	Brigade-Surg C E Colston, Bo 6 mo

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE DIVORCE CASE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S DEFENCE.

WE take the following from the *Birmingham Daily Times* :—A special representative of the *Daily Times*, who last night went up to London to obtain authentic information on certain aspects of the Crawford and Dilke case which are now being hotly discussed throughout the country, has this afternoon supplied us with the long and strictly trustworthy report, which we give below. We have the very highest authority—and we lay particular stress on this assertion—for our statements here made which may serve to dispel some of the misapprehensions that at present exist.

In the first place, as to Sir Charles Dilke's reasons for not giving evidence on oath in denial of Mrs. Crawford's allegations, there is no justification whatever for assuming that Sir Charles acted on his own judgment in keeping silence, or that he himself wished to take the course laid down by his eminent counsel. Sir Charles Dilke on the contrary had, and expressed to his counsel, a very strong desire to be called and to make a statement on oath. He went down to the Court in the full expectation of being called and had prepared himself with his usual care for detail to answer the charges with the minutest particularity in order to disprove the definite allegations made by Mrs. Crawford as to her visits to him. He took down to the Court five or six despatch boxes of letters and documents intended to strengthen his denials. Had he been called he would have given an absolute and complete denial to the charges of improper intimacy, and in disposing of Mrs. Crawford's statements as to her visits to his house he would have produced evidence of his engagements at the hours in question to show the unlikelihood and impossibility of any criminal intercourse such as was alleged.

It will be recollected that Mr. Crawford in his evidence said that Mrs. Crawford alleged that meetings between herself and Sir Charles Dilke took place at her house and at his. Regarding the meetings at Mrs. Crawford's own house, Sir Charles Dilke would have denied in the strongest manner that any visits took place beyond those of which evidence was given, and which were in all five or six in number in a period of two years, and which were paid by him in the most public manner and under circumstances entirely precluding the notion of improper intimacy. As to the meetings at Sir Charles Dilke's house, No 76 Sloane-street, Mrs Crawford said she used to go there "about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, that the door was opened sometimes by the servants and sometimes by Sir Charles Dilke himself, that he took her to what was called the second drawing-room and told the servants to say he was going out—that is to say if he opened the door himself—then he took her up two pairs of stairs more to his own bedroom, where she remained until about 12 o'clock. He then went away and Sarah came in and remained with her." To this answer Sir Charles Dilke intended to give an absolute denial, and in proof of its improbability would have stated that at the hour specified many of his colleagues, gentlemen of public position, and also public servants, were accustomed to call at his house at Sloane-street so that the appearance of a lady caller could not fail to have been noticed. It was Sir Charles Dilke's invariable habit during the two years in question to take fencing exercise at half-past 10 every morning on a small lawn in the rear of his house where many of his gentlemen friends were accustomed to see him and chat together. After this part of the day's routine was concluded, Sir Charles Dilke did not spend more than ten minutes in the house. There was of course a certain amount of intimacy between the two families—the Dilkes and the Crawfords—Mrs. Crawford being related to Sir Charles Dilke by the marriage of her sister to his brother the late Mr. Ashton Dilke, a good many years ago. The intercourse was of the usual friendly and familiar nature, the parties being accustomed, for instance, to address each other by their Christian names, owing to the fact that Sir Charles Dilke was so very little at home, the visits paid by Mrs. Crawford to the house were of very rare occurrence. Evidence as to those which did occur could have been given by the servants and Sir Charles Dilke's sister in Sloane-street. It is said that these servants were purposely kept out of the way, and many hostile comments had been directed against Sir Charles Dilke, on the basis that they were kept out of the witness-box by himself or his counsel. This, however, is an entire falsehood. Sir Charles Dilke's servants were subpœnaed by the petitioner, and it is a fact that they were in the corridors of the Court without the slightest place, in expectation of being called by Mr. Crawford. For some reason, the petitioner's counsel did not call them, and Sir Charles Dilke lost the benefit of whatever evidence they might have given in proof of Mrs. Crawford's allegation. Had they been called, and, out of spite or any other reason, given false evidence, Sir Charles Dilke would have been perfectly prepared to rebut their evidence by the testimony of many eminent public men, who had been in the habit of calling upon him as before mentioned. As a matter of fact, the petitioner had, for the purposes of his own case against Sir Charles Dilke, subpœnaed pretty nearly every servant—discharged or not—who had been in Sir Charles Dilke's service during the period supposed to have been covered by the case. Yet no one of them was called, the inference being, of course, that Mrs. Crawford's counsel, with full knowledge of their evidence, did not consider it would help him.

Mr. Chamberlain's position in the matter has also been misrepresented. The rumour that he advised Sir Charles Dilke to go into the box, and that Sir Charles Dilke's refusal to do so has led to an estrangement between the two gentlemen, is entirely false. Mr. Chamberlain, on the contrary, advised that Sir Charles should not go into the box, concurring with Sir Henry James and the Attorney-General in the opinion that, in virtue of what had occurred in the first part of the trial, and the fact that the petitioner's case as against Sir Charles Dilke had entirely broken down, it was not necessary in the slightest degree for Sir Charles Dilke to give his denial on oath, as he himself was anxious to do. At the adjournment for luncheon during the progress of the case Mr. Chamberlain was present at a consultation which took place between the Attorney-General and Sir Henry James as to the course to be taken, and it was upon the joint advice of these three gentlemen that Sir Charles Dilke refrained from giving evidence. Mr. Chamberlain went down into the Court with Sir Charles Dilke, who felt he could not act in opposition to the views of his three advisers especially as he had from the first placed himself unreservedly in the hands of his eminent counsel, and the only question why such advice was given Sir Charles Dilke he did not deem one to be answered by himself. Possibly it was because his advisers had reason to believe that a peculiarly offensive line would be followed by the petitioner's counsel in cross-examination, to which they did not deem it necessary for Sir Charles Dilke to expose himself. On this question of necessity it may be said that, according to the opinion formed by Sir Charles Dilke and his friends, the impression produced on the Court by the petitioner's case prior to the adjournment for luncheon was very different from that which has since been expressed by many of the newspapers and members of the public who have read only the reports given by the newspapers. Among the spectators of the trial in Court the general opinion seemed to be that the case had completely broken down, and that there was no need whatever for Sir Charles Dilke to go into the box to deny Mrs. Crawford's hysterical accusations on oath. So strong was the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke's counsel as to the petitioner's case having broken down and needing no answer, that the Attorney-General did not even take the trouble to cross-examine Mr. Crawford. On the conclusion of this gentleman's evidence in chief, Mr Russell asked leave to postpone a cross-examination, intending to go on with it after the petitioner's witnesses had been heard. In their subsequent consultation, however, Sir Charles Dilke's counsel agreed that it was not even necessary to cross-examine Mr. Crawford, and the cross-examination did not take place. One point which would have been elicited from Mr. Crawford had the examination taken place was that the day after Mrs. Crawford made her confession to her husband the latter met Sir Charles Dilke in the hall of the Reform Club, shook hands with him very warmly, and had five or ten minutes' conversation with him.

Regarding the legal gentlemen engaged in the case a good deal of misunderstanding seems to prevail, and on this misunderstanding much unjust criticism has been based. It is stated, for instance, that the former Liberal Attorney-General gave his services to Sir Charles Dilke out of friendship. It is true that Sir Henry James is an old friend of Sir Charles Dilke's, but the fact is nevertheless that Sir Charles Dilke's counsel were briefed exactly in the ordinary way. Again, as to Mr. Justice Butt and the allegations of collusion on the ground of a supposed friendship between himself and Sir Charles Dilke, it is entirely untrue to say that the judge was a personal friend of Sir Charles Dilke's. It is true that Sir Charles Dilke was slightly acquainted with Mr. Justice Butt just as fellow members of the Legislature may be supposed to know each other. But the two gentlemen have never visited each other in their lives; Sir Charles Dilke was never at Mr. Justice Butt's residence, nor has Mr. Justice Butt ever been to 76, Sloane-street. In conclusion we may state—and we repeat that we have the highest authority for doing so—that Sir Charles Dilke, so far from obstructing the petitioner in his efforts to obtain corroborative testimony gave him every facility in his power by disclosing the whereabouts of discharged servants and so on; that Sir Charles Dilke was ready and anxious to give a denial on oath to Mrs. Crawford's charges when the opportunity was given him, and that since the conclusion of the case his former colleagues of the Local Government Board and many other political and personal friends have written letters and otherwise come forward to express their entire confidence in his moral character, and sympathize with him on the unpleasant position in which he stands owing to the popular misapprehension of the facts. As for his constituents at Chelsea, they have already met and passed a vote of confidence in Sir Charles Dilke as their representative, and he will not for a moment think of resigning his position as the city member, unless called upon to do so by themselves, or instructed that it is his duty to do so by his legal advisers.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is authorised by Sir Charles Dilke to state that he has not seen any reporter on the subject, and that he cannot be responsible for any statement that may have been made by any friend of his on his behalf. However this may be, it is doubtless an accurate statement of the case as it is presented on Sir Charles Dilke's behalf.

Mr. D. Crawford, M. P., writes to the *Times* :—"I have to give an unqualified contradiction to the statement that on the day after Mrs. Crawford's confession I shook hands with Sir Charles Dilke. Nor did anything in any way answering to five or ten minutes' conversation take place. The facts are that while I was waiting for a friend whose advice I was seeking, Sir Charles Dilke passed out and made some casual observation, to which I made an ordinary reply, not thinking proper to take any step in relation to the matter without consideration and advice. May I be permitted to add an equally unqualified statement that the course of procedure at the recent trial was not the result of arrangement or communication relating to the matter, that there was never any arrangement or communication, and that no one was more surprised than myself (and as I believe my advisers) that the co-respondent did not enter the box. I am not aware that any facilities for obtaining corroborative testimony were given or offered by Sir Charles Dilke. But this I know, that every endeavour was made during several months before the trial without success by two detectives to discover the whereabouts of the person described as 'Fanny,' who had once been discovered and had then declined to give any information, and who shortly afterwards disappeared without leaving any clue."

The Press Association states that the Queen's Proctor has decided to intervene in the divorce suit of "Crawford v. Crawford and Dilke," recently adjudicated upon by Mr. Justice Butt.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The first annual meeting of the council of the Chelsea Liberal and Radical Association was held on Feb. 19 at the Chelsea Baths, King's Road. Mr. G. W. Osborne, the chairman of the council, presided, and Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. J. F. B. Firth were present. The proceedings were private; but, according to a published report, Sir Charles took advantage of the opportunity to refer to matters of a personal character, and adverted to the recent legal proceedings with which he has been connected. He explained that in the month of July last year, at the time when legal action was taken, he felt that as a public man it would be desirable for him to sever himself for the time being from his public duties, and he was, therefore, quite ready to vacate his seat for the borough; and it was only at the earnest request of his friends, who throughout had urged him not on any account to be actuated merely by personal impulse, that he was induced to reconsider his determination. After the result of the case on Feb. 12, he felt that the circumstances justified him in retaining his seat, and he therefore had no intention of vacating it except at the next general representation of Chelsea. With regard to the question which had been raised by some people as to the reason why he did not enter the witness-box and challenge the evidence brought to bear against him, Sir Charles said he had been endeavouring to establish such relations with foreign Powers as could not fail to be a great embarrassment hereafter, and might probably have produced an injurious effect upon the Queen's service if he had taken any other course. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I can quite understand why the Viceroy may have advised that active steps should be taken against the King of Burmah. Thanks and much credit are due to the officers engaged in the expedition—both naval and military forces—for the extreme promptitude with which the entire operation was conducted (hear, hear). It should be borne in mind, in estimating the amount of praise to be bestowed, that if any difficulties were to arise, they arose because they were anticipated by prompt action (hear, hear). The question now arises as to the next step to be taken. Lord Dufferin has fully examined the state of affairs, and since my accession to office, has sent home a report, in which he states that he was convinced, after a careful examination on the spot, that the formation of a native Government under our protectorate would be impractical. I have received from the Viceroy a full explanation of the views which have been brought against him, and expresses its continued confidence in him."

"ONE WHO KNOWS IT" writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—You have stated repeatedly with so much vigour the case against the member for Chelsea that I am certain your sense of fair play will allow one of his friends to state as succinctly as possible what is, I think, the case to be made in his favour. I admit without demur the justice of many of the criticisms to which his conduct has been subjected, but it is only to set forth what may be said on the other side. The issue is too grave for Court without any bias to be placed in consideration than that which it has received in the court or in the press, for with me it is not merely a question of eligibility for high office that is at stake, but the existence of the man Dilke to remain as a recognised human member of civilised society. He is either worse than a brute in bestiality and worse than a fiend in hypocrisy, or he is one of the most unlucky and ill-used people in this third island of the native. I admit the difficulties of accepting either hypothesis, but as I must choose between them, I adopt the latter, which appears the less incredible of the two.

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THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH. DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, Feb. 22, the Earl of Kimberley, in rising to move a Resolution to charge the Indian revenues with the cost of the Burmese Expedition, read the two Sections of the Indian Government Act of 1858, requiring that in case the forces of the Crown were employed beyond her Majesty's Indian territories, an intimation should be given to Parliament within three months if sitting and within one month after its next meeting if not sitting, and that "except for preventing and repelling actual invasion, or some sudden or urgent necessity," the revenues of India should not, without the consent of both Houses of Parliament, be applicable to defray the cost of military operations carried on beyond the Indian frontiers. The noble Earl proceeded to say—On the interpretation of these Clauses there has been considerable controversy. I do not propose to go into the arguments on either side inasmuch as it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to hold an inquiry into the operation of these Statutes in accordance with the intention of the late Government. Turning to the matter itself it will be enough for me to say that there could be no doubt in the mind of any one that our relations with the King of Burmah could not have remained in the same unsatisfactory state in which they had been for a considerable time. The matter came to a point during the tenure of office by the late Government, who, together with the Viceroy, thought it necessary that some steps should be taken with regard to the King of Burmah. If the war with Burmah had been undertaken by the late Government, they would have been placed—on the ground that we desired thereby to extend our trade, it would have been unjustifiable (hear, hear). But I do not understand this to have been the ground upon which the Viceroy acted (hear, hear). The ground upon which he acted were the very unsatisfactory conditions of things towards her Majesty's Indian Government, and certain injuries which the King inflicted upon British subjects, and for which he gave no redress. Above all, there was the fact that the King of Burmah had been endeavouring to establish such relations with foreign Powers as could not fail to be a great embarrassment hereafter, and might probably have produced an injurious effect upon the Queen's service. Under all circumstances of opinion, Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I can quite understand why the Viceroy may have advised that active steps should be taken against the King of Burmah. Thanks and much credit are due to the officers engaged in the expedition—both naval and military forces—for the extreme promptitude with which the entire operation was conducted (hear, hear). It should be borne in mind, in estimating the amount of praise to be bestowed, that if any difficulties were to arise, they arose because they were anticipated by prompt action (hear, hear). The question now arises as to the next step to be taken. Lord Dufferin has fully examined the state of affairs, and since my accession to office, has sent home a report, in which he states that he was convinced, after a careful examination on the spot, that the formation of a native Government under our protectorate would be impractical. I have received from the Viceroy a full explanation of the views which have been brought against him, and expresses its continued confidence in him."

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debate, of so much importance that I venture to add a word with respect to it—that is, the bearing of this Burmese war upon the Proclamation of 1858. Of course, I entirely concur with the two noble Lords that nothing can be further from the minds of statesmen on both sides of the House than to impair in the slightest degree the sacredness of the obligation undertaken by the Government in that Proclamation. But I do not believe that this Burmese war has even apparently affected them. That Proclamation was addressed to the native Princes who were the Queen's allies and feudatories in India at that time, and since the King of Burmah never admitted that he stood in any such relation to the Queen, that Proclamation was no more addressed to the King of Burmah than to the Emperor of Russia or the Ameer of Samarcand. I should be very sorry if the slightest doubt existed as to the sanctity which was attached to the Proclamation (hear, hear). I would rather avoid saying that the exception has proved the rule. There has been no exception, and that Proclamation remains in all its integrity. The course of this debate has been thoroughly satisfactory to the members of the late Government. On both sides of the House it has been well-established that the war was undertaken for no greed of annexation, from no desire to extend British trade, but because it was absolutely forced upon us. The noble Lord has rather blamed us, I think, by implication, because we did not wait until Parliament assembled before the orders for undertaking the war were given.

The Earl of Northbrook.—Annexation.

The Marquess of Salisbury.—The Act of Parliament only contemplates military operations, and with respect to the military operations I do not wish to penetrate deeper into the subject, which is a very delicate one to touch; but the matter came before me as Foreign Minister, and it was from the point of view of the Foreign Office that I judged, and my colleagues judged with me, that it was necessary that no delay should take place in these operations. The noble Lord the late Secretary for India repudiated, and very justly repudiated, the idea that we undertook this war for the purpose of extending our trade. This had not only been under the consideration of the India Office for several years, but when I was Secretary of State twenty years ago I consulted Lord Lawrence as to whether measures should not be taken for bringing the King of Burma into a more a reasononable frame of mind and stopping his misgovernment. I believe it was nothing but the dislike of annexation that induced the Government of England to tolerate for years that misgoverment on its border, and it was only the necessity of other considerations which forced us to break through that reserve at last. I believe there is no war which was ever more thoroughly justified, and I believe it will turn out, after one, two, or three years, for the advantage of the Indian Empire than of the people whom we have subjected to the beneficent rule of the Queen.

After some remarks from Lord Napier of Magdala the Resolution was agreed to.

In the House of Commons Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth moved the resolution that the expenses of the Burmese expedition be charged on the revenues of India. He stated that the Government were satisfied with the proposals as to annexation arranged by the late Government, but had not yet decided what administrative measures would be necessary, as they were still under the consideration of Lord Dufferin. He regarded the relations of this country with China, the Government considered that their negotiations should be of a friendly character—a feeling which he was glad to say was reciprocated by the Chinese Government. The expense of the expedition, he said, would be limited to the sum of 300,000*l.*, mentioned by Lord R. Churchill at the beginning of the hostilities; and he thought that, having regard to the smallness of the amount, it was unwise to raise the question as to its being charged upon the revenues of India.

Mr. Hunter moved an amendment to the effect that it was undesirable to defray the expenses of the expedition out of the revenues of India. Having characterised it as a merchants' war, he contended that the people were subjected to it as well as to the annexation of Burma, and as it had only been undertaken for the sole purpose of opening up British commerce, it was unfair to throw the cost upon the Indian exchequer.

Mr. Henry Bichard seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. M. Maclean said he had listened attentively to hear the reasons stated why India should not pay for this war, but instead of dealing with this question they confined themselves to considering the question of justification for the war, which was

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

A SIMULTANEOUS fall of ⅛ in Consols in London and ⅛ in French Rentes in Paris, as advised in Reuter's telegram of yesterday, might be supposed to have more than usual significance, but we cannot learn from private sources that any special reason exists for the movement, and we can only conclude that in the case of Consols the quotation means ex div. Money remains unchanged notwitstanding a further withdrawal of £200,000 from the Bank England, and Indian Securities are unaltered.

In the Produce markets, Linseed in London yesterday was 3d. per quarter higher, but Rapeseed and Wheat was given as unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Americans were 1-16d. per lb. higher on the spot, and 1-16d. to 3-32d. better to arrive, but Surats were unaltered except for a reduction of 1-16d. in Good Fair Omras and Dholleras. From New York no change in prices is advised, which renders the Liverpool movement the more difficult to understand as hitherto the American figures have really been the barometer of the market. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' Receipts	12,000	9,000	8,000	16,000
Three days' do.	21,000	14,000	13,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,632,000	4,479,000	4,485,000	5,160,000

Cotton locally although perhaps Re. 1 per candy dearer in quotations, has not been active to-day. Native dealers are still better buyers than exporters, and for good Bhownuggers would pay Rs. 175 for May, but no sellers are out, and the transactions have consequently been very limited.

WHEAT.—A much more active demand has prevailed to-day on the part of exporters, and considerable business has been done during the day at an advance of about ¼ anna per cwt., on yesterday's rates. At the close native sellers are a further ¼ anna rise, which to all appearnce will be paid as buyers seem anxious to get in. We quote per cwt. railways terms :—

White Passy Fine	Rs. 4-1 April,	Rs. 4-6 May.
Do. do. No. 1.	„ 3-15-6	„ „ 3-15 „
Delhi Club No. 1		„ 3-15 „
Do. Red		„ 3-8-8 „

LINSEED continues firm at yesterday's prices.

FREIGHTS are firm, and for some ports rather tending dearer for April loading. A 1,300 ton steamer is reported to have been chartered for May loading, Port Said for orders, at 23s. with concessions, and business has been done for Liverpool, May loading, at 20s. per ton. Current rates are :—

	Ready	Cotton.
Liverpool	„	21-3 to 22-6
London	„	20-0
Open Charter	„	21-3
Havre	„	21-3
Dunkirk	„	21-3
Antwerp	„	21-3
Marseilles	„	20-0
Trieste, Venice	„	23-9 at 25s. ex.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London having advanced ½d. per oz. yesterday, the Banks have raised their drawing rates 1-32d., and have declined to buy under the top figures at which we closed yesterday. The effect of this has been rather to check business. Remitters still hold aloof and sellers of private bills operate with great caution. We give closing rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 3 31-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	„
Credits „ „ „	1s. 6 5-32d.	„
Francs „ „ „	191.	„

GOVERNMENT Paper has again been the turn steadier. Fours having recovered to Rs. 97½, at which some few transactions are reported. Four-and-a-half remain at Rs. 100½.

SHARES :—Spinning and Weaving Mills have again been quiet, with a partial decline of Rs. 5 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading have recovered to Rs. 3,100.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 26th February has the following summory of the position and prospects of the Cotton market :—

The market has been semi-demoralised this week owing to the break down of prices in America, and to the consequent heavy selling on this side. The depression has been further intensified by some bear selling, and by the apparent helpless condition of Manchester. Of course, there is a day of reckoning in store for all this, but at the moment it appears to be at some distance in the future. So far as the decline is the result of the necessary selling of cotton, that is desirable, for even now the cost of production is more hazardous than wise. No doubt trade is bad, but it has many a time been worse, judging from the dividends paid by the Oldham mills, and from the fact that at the moment there is very little "short time" being worked in spinning or manufacturing districts. Last year, 250,000 bales of Cotton were saved by the Oldham strike. Otherwise prices would have gone to 6½d. or higher, as the whole stock in Liverpool at the end of September was only 400,000 bales, including 274,000 American; and this year an advance can only be prevented by an extensive resort to "short time." The question of "short time" or no short time" is really of more importance than that of the size of the American crop. Sure enough the accounts from Manchester are gloomy enough, but it is impossible to say what importance to attach to them and it in impossible to believe that the outlook is worse than that of twelve months ago. No doubt there was less grumbling at this time last year, but spinners held larger stocks of Cotton and Yarn than they do now, and it was not to their interest to see prices decline. Manufacturers then complained more than spinners; but they say nothing now, because it is well known that they are full of orders—many of them for deliveries extending up to the autumn. There is consequently less probability of "short time" this year than there was last.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	821x.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong-kong & Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	115

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	490xd
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	460
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	295
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,220
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,500
French Press Co.	300	600	600	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	397
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	565
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	140
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	540
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	650
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7½	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1 180
Suseoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·837
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	4·1
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	94·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, ESE, ENE, W. WSW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15.

Beville, Lt, 33rd Mad Infy, on leave, from Belgaum.
Tremounger, Lt, Mad 32nd, M I, on leave, from Secundersbad.

MARCH 16.

Duncan, Surg Major, Bl I M Service, on leave, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.

Conran, Capt, Bo 2nd E Y Regt, on leave, to Deesa.
Beville, Lt, Bo, on duty, to Kurrachee.

MARCH 16.

Barnett, Lt, 3rd Bo N. I, from M C, to Neemuch.
Mitchell, Vety Surg, Bo A V D, on leave, to Kirkee.
Hickman, Major, Mad 14th Husars, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Dobbin, Lt, Bl 1st Sikh Infy, on leave, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Addington, Lt, Bo R A, to join to Nusseerabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS,
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 17th March, 1886.

The range at Colaba will be reserved for B.V.R.C. on the afternoons of the following days, viz :—Wednesday 17th, Friday 19th, Monday 22nd, Wednesday 24th, Friday 26th, Monday 29th, Wednesday 31st instant. The ranges at Coorla will be available on the afternoons of the 19th and 20th, Native holidays from 3-30 p.m. till dark. Members are again reminded that class firing will cease on the 31st instant; it is therefore requested that all will do their utmost to compete on or before the above date. Those who cannot go to Coorla should attend at Colaba on the days mentioned above. To become an extra efficient a Volunteer need only fire 40 rounds and obtain 74 points, viz, 5 rounds at 150, 5 at 250, 10 at 300, 10 at 500 and 10 at 600 yards.

The Company rolls sent for correction on the 11th instant being urgently required at Head-Quarters, it is requested that they may be returned at once.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOW READY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH.
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1 Duett.....L'Italian in Algeri.....Rossini.
Miss D. M. Jones and Miss Wadia.
2 Song....."Under the Sunset"....St. Quentin.
Mrs. Macmillan.
3 Duett....."Tardi si fa, Addio"...Gounod.
Mrs. Hargrave and Mr. Chisholm.
4 Song....."Comme à vingt ans"..Durand.
Mr. Wyer.
5 Recitation.....The Curfew Bell".....
Miss Bhownuggree.
6 Song....."Mia Madre".....Lingi Luzzi.
Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangheir.
7 Song....."It was a Dream"....Cowen.
Miss Portman.

PART II.

1 Gurbi.....
Misses Kabrajee and others.
2 Song....."The Hidden Casket"...Michael Watson.
Mrs. Hargrave.
3 Violin Solo.....
Mr. Frey vogel.
4 Trio....."We are Nymphs of the Ocean Spray".....Richards.d
Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. J. Cowasjee, and Miss Wadia.
5 Ballad....."Le Pariate d'Amor"..Gounod.
Mrs. Macmillan.
6 Song....."Good night beloved"...Blumenthal.
Mrs. Chisholm.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HYNES—March 14, at Poona, the wife of H. H. Hynes, Bank of Bombay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

O'DONNELL—CAMERON—March 15, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Wm. Clark, assisted by the Rev A. G. Cane, G. B. O'onnell, Lieut. 3rd Bo. L. I., to Sybil Cameron, daughter of the Rev. Canon Brock, Vicar of Brodsworth near Doncaster.

DEATH.

MENESINI—March 16, at the European General Hospital, of Hepatic Abscess, Mr. Michael Menesini, Professor of music. Deeply regretted. The funeral will leave the European General Hospital at 3-45 p.m., this day. All friends are invited to attend.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

MICHOD—March 10, at Lahore, the wife of Charles J. Michod, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886.

THE debates on the annexation of Burma which took place in both Houses of Parliament on the 23rd of last month covered a wider area than was altogether necessary to set forth all the essential arguments as to whether annexation was an avoidable or an unavoidable act. Mr. Gladstone, it is true, found in the subject a valuable opportunity for discussing, in a quite academic way, points in constitutional law which seems more appropriate to his peculiar faculty for Parliamentary fence than to the question mainly at issue. Lord Kimberley, though he was less diffuse, opened out the same line of argument, and thereby he drew from Lord Salisbury a singularly instructive contribution to the history of the question. The Government of India Act of 1858 prescribes that except for preventing or repelling actual invasion on our Indian possessions, or for sudden and urgent necessity, the revenues of India shall not without the consent of Parliament be applicable to defray the expenses of military operations beyond the frontier of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. Of course "sudden and urgent necessity" was the plea by which the late Government justified their invasion of Burmah, and their successors are not disposed seriously to question the validity of the plea. They are not less conscious than he is that the question is, as he says, a very delicate one, which it is not advisable deeply to penetrate into. But it is highly significant that, with the seal of reticence upon his lips, the late Prime Minister, in referring to the urgency of the reasons for action in Upper Burma, declares that the subject came before him as Foreign Minister, and that it was from the point of view of the Foreign Office that the Government determined to act without delay. In other words, it was the French factor which was, if not the determining factor, at all events the factor of greater efficiency in urging forward a solution of the problem of Upper Burma. This is by no means a new fact, but it has been almost forgotten by people who have criticised the annexation with much energy and little discrimination. We have heard comparatively little of it, perhaps, because it did not fit in very conveniently with that particular view of the case which dealt with the whole business, in the words of a new member of Parliament, as a huge piece of dacoity. It is easy enough to suggest, as this same gentleman suggested, that the chief cause of complaint was the attitude of the Burmese in connection with "the miserable squabble with the Bombay Burma Corporation." That is an account of the matter which saves the critic of annexation much trouble, but which is not helpful to people who want to base their judgment upon the whole body of facts. Dr. Hunter, indeed, does not actually ignore those elements of the case with which the Foreign Office had especially to deal; he only assumes, on the strength of a strictly limited assurance given by M. de Freycinet, that reports of French intervention in Upper Burma were all moonshine.

A debate in which the attack on the policy of the two Governments was conducted in this wise could be of value only so far as it induced a fuller declaration of the reasons which had led to annexation. We do not, for instance, set much store upon Dr. Hunter's demonstration that since it is comfortable to go barefoot in a tropical country, there could be no great grievance in the shoe question. But it was of some advantage to have a reiterated repudiation of the notion that it was as a nation of shopkeepers that we resolved on disturbing the peace of Theebaw. While people at home are urging that it would be "good for trade" if the Queen would launch into the pomps and vanities of London life, it is well to be assured on the best authority that it was not in the belief that it would be good for trade that the late Government went to Burmah and that their successors have endorsed their going there. According to Lord Kimberley it had for some years been merely a question of time when some active intervention in Upper Burma should be undertaken, and apparently nothing but the difficult and delicate state of affairs beyond the North-West frontier prolonged the day of grace which was left to Theebaw. Some day it may be worth while for a historical student to discuss the question whether the day of grace might not have been better employed on both sides—whether, for instance, the abrupt and continuous severance of our diplomatic relations with Mandalay were best calculated to stave off the day of intervention and all the difficulties attendant upon it. But Parliament found quite enough in the events of the past six months to occupy its attention, without going back to the mistakes and the lost opportunities of the last six years. The account of the matter which Lord Kimberley gave certainly goes far to satisfy those who have called the annexation into question purely from the point of view of expediency. The Viceroy, it now appears, set out for Mandalay predisposed towards forming Upper Burma into a native State under British protection. It was his enquiries on the spot which led him to the conclusion that annexation, pure and simple, was inevitable. The fact, we suppose, will not greatly influence those who, having set out with the assumption that annexation must be bad *per se*, will think none the better of the statesman who counselled it when they are told that he pronounced for it against his predisposition. Hitherto it had been generally understood that the Viceroy set out for Burma with an absolutely open mind on the question of the power of administration. The revelation that if he was prejudiced at all his prejudice was in the direction opposed to the policy which was eventually determined upon, will doubtless exercise considerable weight upon public opinion.

Still the full and final justification for the policy of annexation can be given neither in Parliament nor in despatches nor in newspaper articles. Mr. Gladstone did not put the case much too strongly when he laid down that in every case prior to annexation the presumption is against annexation. Practical reasons in this case as in many others may overlay and obscure, but they do not altogether destroy, the presumption, and it is as yet too soon to part company with it. There is no need now to dwell upon the increase to our responsibilities which flows from this addition to our territory, especially as after Lord Kimberley's statement it seems clear that Lord Dufferin fully took into account the disadvantages of annexation as well as its advantages. The best use to which the debate can be put is to draw from it such inferences as it supplies in exculpation of the Government from the charges of rashness, of wanton aggression, and of making war for the advancement of trade which have been freely brought against them. It ought not to escape notice in this country that the bulk of the two great English parties, bitterly divided though they are on most of the political controversies of the day, are united in accepting the justification which has been put in. People may preserve an open mind as to the ultimate issue of the policy of annexation, but they must have a mind obstinately closed against evidence if after the declaration made in Parliament the other day they henceforth criticise it as anything worse than a policy of doubtful expediency.

THE secession of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan on account of their dissent from Mr. Gladstone's scheme for settling the Irish question will no doubt do something to add to the difficulties of the Ministry. But so far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned it does not take the Cabinet unawares. For more than a month it has been known that Mr. Chamberlain was disposed to sever his connection with Mr. Gladstone's administration. It was stated a month since that he would base his resignation on the ground that he disapproved of the naval coercion of Greece, his real motive being a desire to avoid being associated with the possible failure of Mr. Gladstone to carry through his Irish policy. Besides this motive, there was a personal pique against the Irish Party, who had, through Captain O'Shea, conveyed to him Mr. Parnell's disapproval of his scheme of County Councils and a National Council, with only limited legislative functions, as a satisfactory settlement of the Irish claims. When more recently Mr. Gladstone spoke of the reconstitution of an Irish Parliament, the Parnellites informed Mr. Chamberlain that his scheme did not go far enough, and they declined to negotiate with him. At this he took umbrage, and found an opportunity to advocate the settlement in the first instance of the agrarian question so as to weaken the movement for legislative independence. Three weeks since the *Pall Mall Gazette* called attention to a statement that appeared in a paper, apparently inspired, which declared that there was a contest between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley in the Cabinet, the former being in favour of confining concession to municipal councils, while the latter was, like Mr. Gladstone, in favour of an Irish Parliament. The contest was to win over Mr. Gladstone to one policy or the other. The announcement now made seems to show that Mr. Morley has succeeded, and that Mr. Chamberlain has found it advisable to resign. Probably the magnitude of the proposal to assign a sum of two hundred millions to buy out the landlords has proved the final stumbling-block to Mr. Chamberlain, who would naturally object to paying such a price for properties which could not find buyers in the open market for one-quarter of the amount. By waiting for a year or two the landlord must sell out at the selling price of the land, and the question will settle itself. Mr. Chamberlain has ulterior views with regard to the English land question and the Church, which make him disinclined to establich a precedent for heavy indemnities. His withdrawal from the Cabinet will deprive the Ministry of a man of great weight and growing authority. But it will leave the Cabinet stronger in its unity and give Mr. Gladstone a freer hand. The Irish Party always distrusted Mr. Chamberlain, who, when he had planned to stump the country in company with Sir C. Dilke last autumn, received such hints of hostility that the project was abandoned. His secession from the Ministry will therefore confirm the intention of the Irish Party to support the Government. The effect on English opinion will not be much. Every one suspected that Mr. Chamberlain was desirous of holding the Irish difficulty in suspense while he laboured at the democratisation of English politics. The settling of the Irish question was not what he had chiefly in view. Yet he was the first public man who proposed to settle the Irish demand by conceding a National Council. His secession now will not much affect English opinion, which Lord Randolph Churchill saddened the Belfast audience by confessing, is showing a growing tendency to acquiesce Home Rule as a means of ending a weary and unprofitable controversy. Mr. Morley's resignation would have had a far other significance than any which may attach to that of Mr. Chamberlain; but it is Mr. Morley who remains in office.

COLONEL WATSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, will take furlough to England next July No announcement has yet been made as to the arrangements for supplying the temporary vacancy, but it is hoped in Kattywar that the acting appointment will be conferred upon Colonel Nutt, the present First Assistant, who held it in the interval between the departure of the late Colonel West and the appointment of Colonel Watson. Of Colonel Nutt's fitness for the post no doubt is entertained. He has served with varied experience in the province for the past seventeen years, and he has gradually worked his way to the senior post in the Agency. If the appointment were conferred solely with regard to experience in the province, Colonel Nutt would have an indisputable claim to it, for as a matter of fact no officer in the Political Department has gone through so long and so practical a career in Kattywar as he. Another reason for selecting him may be found in the fact that recent and imminent changes will deprive the province of some of its most competent political administrators. Mr. Aston, who has served as Judicial Assistant for many years, has just been promoted out of the province; and Mr. Beaman, the acting Second Assistant, and Mr. Fitzgerald, are about to go on leave. In the circumstances it is of some importance that a Kattywar man be left in charge. Besides, it is to the public interest to maintain the prestige of the political officers, and this would not be done if the Government were to pass over an officer whom the people have looked up to, and in whom they have confidence. Colonel Nutt would not be new to the work, and when he held the acting appointment recently, he gave satisfaction, it is believed, both to the Government on the one hand, and to the princes and people on the other. It is certain that no appointment which the Government could make would be more heartily endorsed on all hands in the province, and no one would doubt that the Paramount Power would be well and judiciously served.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 26.

THE work of Parliament is proceeding with ominous smoothness. The Irish members are on their best behaviour, and seem bent on showing what an amiable, accommodating, and altogether delightful set of members of Parliament they can be when they have got a Chief Secretary for Ireland who holds out to them the expectation of getting Home Rule in the not distant future, and who meanwhile speaks of each of them as his honourable friend, and displays a yearning desire to do everything in his power to carry into effect the policy of the National League. How long these halcyon days will last is quite another matter. Mr. Morley may win cheers by arrogating to himself a dispensing power with regard to the use of the military forces of the Crown to execute evictions, and asserting that he will judge each individual case on its merits, and not punish poor people who cannot pay. But in practice the Irish Chief Secretary will find that he must do his duty by enforcing the decisions of courts of law, and then he will quickly lose the popularity cheaply won by the utterance of a few sentimental phrases in the House of Commons. As for Home Rule, I begin to suspect that Mr. Gladstone will not venture to bring in a Bill for establishing a separate Irish Parliament at Dublin. A strong Liberal told me a few days ago that fully sixty Ministerialists were pledged to support the Legislative Union even against their own leader. If this be the case, the Liberal secession would very nearly counterbalance the Parnellite support, and Mr. Gladstone would be unable to count upon a sufficient majority to carry his Bill through the House of Commons, to say nothing of the House of Lords. The probability is, therefore, that the Prime Minister will content himself with proposing a scheme of local government with which the Parnellites will be thoroughly dissatisfied, and his calculation, no doubt, is that Liberals and Conservatives will unite to baffle the vengeance of the Home Rulers, and to keep him in office. This way of looking at the case may help to account for the great care he is taking not to depart in any, even the slightest, degree from the general lines of policy laid down by the late Government with regard to other than Irish questions. In the debate on the annexation of Burmah—an act of high-handed Imperialism which he would have vehemently denounced a few years ago—he defended the war as, though in form aggressive, yet in substance defensive, and he took the opportunity of saying, with an emphasis that one could not help remarking, that, looking at the prudence which had characterized Lord Salisbury's foreign policy judged as a whole, the presumption was in favour of the justifiable character of such action as King Theebaw's intrigues had rendered necessary. Hence, we are rejoicing in the maintenance of a continuity in foreign policy which is highly gratifying to all sensible politicians. Mr. Gladstone has even gone so far as to crush his own sympathies with the Greeks, and to instruct Lord Rosebery to put such a pressure upon Greece to abstain from making war on Turkey as leads the Greek Government and people to complain that they are treated even more harshly by the English Liberals than they were by the English Conservatives. Again, not only has Sir H. D. Wolff not been recalled from Egypt, but it is generally understood that the Government will, on Monday, when the vote for the expenses of his mission comes on, defend its usefulness against the attacks of the Radicals. Once more, the President of the Board of Trade the other evening energetically repelled, on behalf of the Government, the base suspicion that it would interfere with the Royal Commission on depression of trade, which was so fiercely and unfairly assailed during the electoral campaign, but which, as everybody now admits, is doing excellent work. All this is very satisfactory so far as it goes, and it illustrates the shrewdness of the "old Parliamentary hand," that, in view of the possibility of having to look soon to Conservative support to save his Government he is taking precautions in time by leaving as few questions as possible in dispute between himself and Lord Salisbury.

The Parnellites must find an outlet somewhere for their spirit of combativeness, and their animosity is now wholly concentrated on their *quondam* ally, Lord R. Churchill, whom they hailed with loud derisive cheers when he re-entered the House on Wednesday after his trip to Belfast. I cannot say that I am myself violently enamoured of the noble lord's new part in the political drama. The Nationalists talk big about exposing the intrigues he carried on with them last autumn, but there may be a good deal of exaggeration in the stories current about the way in which he committed himself by promises to grant Home Rule. Lord Randolph's bitterest enemies will allow that he is not a fool, and it is absurd to suppose that he put in writing any suggestions for the settlement of the Irish question the publication of which would now convict him of gross inconsistency and treachery to the cause of the Union. But it is well known that he spoke freely up to the end of last year against the maintenance of Orange ascendancy, whereas now he appears before the world as an Orangeman of the deepest dye. So intense is his zeal in behalf of his new friends that it can only be compared with that of the actor who, in order to play the part of Othello properly, blacked himself all over. His speeches are, in my humble judgment, most inopportune and injudicious, though I do not think that the blustering outrage-mongers on the other side have any reason to complain of them. In one respect, Lord Randolph at Belfast was more careful than had been anticipated. He did not repeat the blunder he committed at Paddington of assuming that Protestantism and Loyalism in Ireland were inseparable, but went out of his way to praise the Roman Catholic gentry for their loyalty, and to recommend them to separate themselves publicly from the priests of their Church who fan the flame of disloyalty. No doubt, this moderation of language is the result of the protest made by Lord Denbigh at the Carlton Club meeting against indiscriminate denunciation of the Catholics.

Talking of loyalty, a great sensation has been created by the unmannerly behaviour of a large proportion of the company at the dinner given to the representatives of labour in the House of Commons, who hissed the toast of the Queen's health, and sat covered while it was drunk. The truth is, these working-men members of the House have been toadied by intriguing politicians of the upper class till they indiscreetly overrate their own importance, and imagine they are going to effect a revolution straight away. It is not really of much consequence what such presumptions and ignorant persons may do. The disgusting feature of the whole business is the conduct of Lord Hobhouse, the Attorney General, and Mr. Broadhurst, who were present at the feast and had not the courage to rise and leave the room when their Sovereign was insulted. This is the sort of behaviour that weakens authority in England, and leads the mob to imagine that the ancient institutions of the country can be easily overthrown, and that the people can get anything they want by the simple process of clamouring for it. How can we wonder at the riots in London, when influential public men do all they can, by playing into the hands of the party of disorder, to encourage the idea that all useful measures of legislation have their origin in popular disturbances?

The Dilke case is still the subject of big lines on the posters of the evening papers, and of such innumerable leading articles that, if this sort of thing goes on, there will soon be a violent revulsion of feeling in favour of the Radical baronet, who has always been personally popular even with his political opponents. That strange creature, Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who is the chief of the Social Pruriency—I mean Purity—League, has of course eagerly availed himself of so splendid a chance of making capital out of a scandalous story, and amongst the severest penalties poor Sir Charles has suffered must be reckoned the pitying and patronising speech delivered by his "friend" Mr. Stead with reference to this case. The Queen's Proctor has now, it is said, intervened, so that the whole truth may yet be disclosed. Sir Charles Dilke has behaved with great want of judgment, if he be really innocent. After the case had been decided, he should have boldly made his appearance in the House of Commons. Instead of doing so, he remained as it were in hiding, and so allowed the rumours of his guilt to grow in strength from day to day. Whatever he may do or say now, he will hardly succeed in convincing unprejudiced minds of his innocence.

Bi-metallism is making rapid progress in England, as may be inferred from the way in which the subject of the depreciation of silver has been dealt with by the associated Chambers of Commerce this week. The doctrine, which was a novelty as a paradox when I preached it four years ago in a paper read before the Society of Arts, that the fall in England and not India that loses by the continuous fall in the price of silver, is now accepted as gospel truth in the great industrial communities whose trade is languishing for want of a decent margin of profit. Sir Louis Mallet in to-day's *Times* speaks out boldly in favour of a resumption of the unlimited coinage of silver. The number of advocates of bi-metallism in the House of Commons has been largely increased by the general election, and vigorous efforts will be made to compel the Government to agree to sending representatives to an International Conference. You will observe that I put a question on Tuesday to the Under-Secret

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC S

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that a proper proportion of members of Parliament unconnected with the Government of India will be appointed members of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Government of India.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A meeting of the Indian Association was held yesterday, at which both H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Iddesleigh made speeches, strongly urging the necessity of extending education in India, and notably among native women.

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain dissents from Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the settlement of the Irish question which has been submitted to the Cabinet, and his resignation as President of the Local Government Board is expected.

DEFECTION IN THE MINISTRY.

LONDON MARCH 16, AFTERNOON.

The Right Hon'ble Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and the Right Hon'ble G. O. Trevelyan, Honorary Secretary for Scotland, have resigned.

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, MARCH 15.

Prince Alexander is now demanding that he be appointed Governor-General of Roumelia for life, instead of for five years, renewable at the Sultan's discretion, as was stipulated for in the Turko-Bulgarian agreement.

THE AGRA BANK LIMITED.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The Agra Bank, Limited, pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the past half-year, and has taken £20,000 from the reserve fund to meet losses.

MR. CROLE'S SUSPENSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 16.

The *Madras Mail* has obtained details of the quarrel between the Hon'ble Mr Sullivan, Mr. Garstin, and Mr. Crole. It appears that in 1884, Mr. Garstin, who is a member of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Crole commenced some angry correspondence, and at the end of 1885 it culminated in the Board of Revenue transferring Mr. Crole from Madura to Anantpur. This was scarcely passed when the allegations made by Mr. Crole against Mr. Sullivan were taken up by Government, and early last month Government passed an order, in which it was stated that a period of suspension may without too much compromising discipline give Mr. Crole, who is a man of some ability, and who may possibly still do useful work, an opportunity of reconsidering himself, and of retrieving his character, and Mr. Crole was accordingly suspended for the period of one year from the date of this order or in other, words, fined Rs. 30,000 and degraded. Mr. Crole has of course appealed to the Secretary of State, whose decision will be awaited with interest.

THE MEKRANI OUTLAWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADWAN, MARCH 16.

The notorious outlaw Mohar Sudhwani was brought here to-day by special train for Ahmedabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 15.

The City Line steamer City of Khios left here for Bombay this evening.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from B ombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived h. from Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	3⅞

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ ,, ,,	75⅝
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ ,, French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	40⅝

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England; destination unknown.

Arrival.—Hurtburne.

MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice Jardine have decided that the case of the Empress *vs.* Mungul Tekchund, otherwise known as the "Island of Perim Case," be transferred to and tried by the High Court. The accused was, in September 1885, tried before Brigadier-General Hogg, Political Resident and Sessions Judge, Aden, for having murdered at Perim private Soojanch of the 4th Regiment Bombay Rifles; and was, on h own plea of guilty, sentenced to be hanged. On the case coming before the High Court for confirmation of sentence, their Lordships annulled it on the ground, among others, that Act 2 of 1864 had not been extended to the Island of Perim. The defect had since been remedied; and on the 3rd inst., on a petition of the Government of Bombay, the Government Pleader applied to their Lordships to transfer the case to another Court of Session or to the High Court for trial, because, in order to retry the prisoner at Aden, it would be necessary to take thirteen witnesses belonging to the 4th Bombay Native Infantry from Mhow to Aden. Their Lordships were of opinion that a Court of Session for Perim had now been established: and that as soon as a Session Court was established and a Session Judge appointed on the 10th ult., the commitment of the accused must be held to have been accepted. The case being now properly before a Criminal Court, subordinate under the Code to the authority of the High Court, the latter could legally transfer it under section 526 of the Code to itself or any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction. Their Lordships ordered the case to be transferred for trial to the High Court.

THE great success of the amateur performance of the "Pirates of Penzance" has led to a general desire for its repetition. The opera will be again performed on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and seats may now be secured at Messrs. Soundy's.

DR. J. ARNOTT is an additional candidate for election as a member of the new Town Council by the Municipal Corporation. There are thus sixteen candidates for the eight seats in the Council which are at the disposal of the Corporation.

MR. BALAJEE PANDURANG has been appointed Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court in place of Mr. James Flynn, retired; and assumed charge of his new office yesterday.

MESSRS. COOK AND SON'S moonlight excursion round the harbour to-night starts from the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m.

THE list of subscriptions for the issue of £1,200,000 four per cent. Debenture Bonds of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) was closed in London on the 24th February. The applications covered the amount several times over. The quotation was one-and-a-half to two premium on the issue price of 104½.

IT is probable that the Duke of Connaught will leave England to take up the command of the Rawul Pindi Division on June 25, but the Duchess may not come out before October.

Truth announces that Mr. Grant-Duff is to be raised to the peerage when he returns home from Madras next May.

IT is probable that the Viceroy will visit Benares on his way to Simla from Calcutta.

THE Government of India have decided to allow the Boner Jirgha to negotiate, so it may be hoped a settlement will be come to without resort to an expedition.

COLONEL H. M. S. CLARKE, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the North-West Provinces, is to officiate as Inspector-General of Prisons for Mr. R. T. Hobart, who, it will be remembered, officiates as Inspector-General of Police during Mr. H. B. Webster's absence on furlough.

THE Government of India have approved of a proposal for the assembly at Simla during the coming hot season of a representative committee to consider and report on all matters connected with the requirements of an army in the field.

THE Director-General of Ordnance in India, the Commissary-General in Chief, the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, and the Accountant-General, Military Department, will most probably form the committee, with power to temporarily add to their number when dealing with special matters affecting other departments. The details for carrying on the duties of the committee will be settled after arrival at Simla.

RECRUITING is to begin at once in Upper India for the Burman frontier police. Four thousand men are required; and it is understood that a number of sepoys from native regiments will be allowed to volunteer. A depôt will be formed in Calcutta where recruits can be equipped and armed before being sent on to Rangoon. Mr. Wilkins, of the Bengal Police, has been placed on special duty to superintend the depôt, and generally to look after the recruits during their stay in Calcutta.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"There are persistent rumours in circulation on the frontier that General Alikhanoff left Merv for Maimena a fortnight ago with a force of a thousand men."

"THE practical unanimity of both political parties in both Houses as to the annexation of Burmah," remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is decidedly satisfactory; but there was a good deal of something very much like cant in the debates. Both parties professed to be greatly shocked at the notion that trade had anything to do with the war. Now, we have always urged throughout that there were other than commercial issues at stake; but, at the same time, can any one seriously doubt that the war would ever have taken place if there had been no commercial interests involved at all? The fact is, that what made the case for the war so strong was the combination of political and commercial reasons. At one time the interests of *la haute politique* made it desirable to put the latter more prominently forward; and it is a little too strong to now turn round and pretend that they really had nothing to do with the case at all."

LORD RIPON reserves his judgment about the coast defences until the reports on the subject are complete. "That, no doubt," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is right enough. But why should Liberal First Lords habitually and obstinately neglect to avail themselves of every opportunity offered them of speaking heartily and sympathetically concerning the importance of making their Department efficient? Lord Ripon had not much of a chance the other night, but what a difference it would make if a Liberal First Lord would but seem delighted at the growth of a patriotic public opinion which would enable him to do his duty by the service and by the country! For years past the Liberal chiefs of the Departments of national defence have left the impression on the public and the services that they would rather lose a tooth than add a ship to the navy or a regiment to the army. Lord Ripon should change all that."

Truth writes:—"During the debate upon the Address, Sir Richard Temple made three speeches. The last was inaudible, owing to interruptions, and it was felt that he was destined to the position of prize bore. Last Friday, however, one Johns left Sir Richard far behind him. He got up, and delivered himself of his opinions upon every item on the estimates under discussion, sometimes once, sometimes oftener. At length the patience of the House was worn out, and he was greeted with groans. Nothing daunted, he observed that when the House came to know him, they would find that he was not a man to be put down. The numbers fell, however, that they had already made a sufficient acquaintance with him for one evening, and although Mr. Johns continued to gesticulate, not a word of what he said was heard. The boast was premature, for he was then and there put down."

THE executors of Victor Hugo announce the discovery of an unfinished drama by the poet, dated 1839. It is entitled *Les Deux Jumeaux*. It was not finished because a scene in a play by Alexander Dumas, which was produced at the time, bore a too great resemblance to an important situation in Victor Hugo's work.

FOR some days past rumours have circulated in St. Petersburg of the discovery of revolutionary proclamations at Moscow. The *Moscow Gazette* now states that the other day some twenty young ladies of a girls' school in Moscow endeavoured to form themselves into a committee for collecting subscriptions on behalf of "persons persecuted by the Government," in spite of the express prohibition of the head of the school, who had eventually to call in the police. The next day, says the *Gazette*, the draft of a circular was found, protesting in the name of the "Female Revolutionary Committee of Moscow" against the above prohibition. No mention is made of arrests or further trouble of any kind, and it is hard to believe that there could have been anything very serious in this school-girl movement.

THE trial of Professor Nichol, of Glasgow University, on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a weapon, took place at Naples on Feb. 23. It will be recollected that the Professor was arrested a few days ago, just after leaving a shop in which his daughter had accidentally disclosed the fact that his walking-stick had a small sword concealed within it. The trial resulted in an acquittal on the charge of carrying arms with a felonious intent; but the court ordered the sword-stick to be confiscated. Throughout the hearing the defendant was treated with the greatest courtesy.

A CONFERENCE was held at Cairo on Feb. 23, between Sir H. Drummond Wolf, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stephenson, Sir E. Baring, and Major-General Grenfell, at which the question of the settlement of the frontier and the reoccupation of Dongola was discussed. Opinions pronouncing for and against the reoccupation have been drafted and sent to the authorities in London. The military authorities at Cairo, as well as the natives, are in favour of the measure.

THE announcement that Professor Monier Williams is to be knighted has given rise to a good deal of discussion at Oxford. According to the *World*, Mr. Williams and Mr. Max Müller have been pretty generally looked upon as rivals for years past, and their respective supporters are keen party foes. "The friends of the latter are asking why the former should have been singled out for the honour, while the latter, who has done so much more for the world of scholarship, is still overlooked. Others say that the man who has drawn England and India into closer bonds of union by the foundation of the Indian Institute ought to have been made a baronet at the least. The truth probably is that both men have claims to recognition for their services; but while the professor of Sanskrit is the more showy man in his doings, and generally more "pushing," he of comparative philology is a retiring scholar—more profound, but working rather for love of his work than for temporal fame. Moreover, Mrs. Monier Williams is a lady of great parts, who never misses an opportunity, and to whom her husband owes much."

IT is reported that 3,000 babies have been entered for the International Baby Show in Paris.

THE death is announced of the Reverend Dr. Nathan Brown, the Baptist missionary, in his seventy-eighth year. The deceased first laboured for twenty years in India, and in 1848 he published his "Grammatical Notes of the Assamese Language." This was followed in 1849 by his translation of the New Testament into Assamese. In 1873 Dr. Brown became a missionary in Japan, where he laboured until his death, and completed translations into Japanese of the four Gospels.

REFERRING to the death of Sir Joseph Arnould, *Truth* remark that he was very much above the average of Indian judges, and that he would have adorned the bench of this country if Fortune had been kind, and the attorneys had taken him up early in life. "His work on maritime insurance, which first brought him into notice, was a very different thing from a regulation 'text-book,' by publishing which the ordinary barrister seeks to escape from obscurity. It is, in fact, one of the best law-books in the language, showing at once a comprehensive grasp of principle and a profound acquaintance with the opinions of the great foreign jurists. His 'Life of Lord Denman,' too, shows that even outside legal subjects he was capable of attaining considerable literary distinction. He was also (to join small things with great) at one time 'Poet' to the Home Circuit—a position in which he was (by a long interval both of time and merit) succeeded by the ex-M.P. for Bridport, Mr. Warton."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT ONSLOW, Adjutant of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, returns shortly to his regiment, the 10th Bengal Lancers, to take up the duties of Adjutant.

THE following is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on the 8th of February:—

L. J. Pisani 3,265 marks, W. G. Thorold 3,260, P. Hehio 3,240, B. K. Basu 3,105, W. R. Edwards 3,015, J. T. Daly 2,955, G. J. H. Bell 2,930, N. P. Sinha 2,900, A. W. Dawson 2,870, E. Hudson 2,830, H. Fooks 2,810, W. H. B. Robinson 2,800, H. A. Sheppard 2,800, A. C. Deare 2,790, J. F. Evans 2,785, C. Mactaggart 2,710.

Thirty-seven candidates competed for sixteen appointments. All were reported qualified.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Two Egyptian soldiers who have arrived at Korosko from Berber report that the force there consists of 150 blacks, 200 Egyptians, and 250 Arabs—total 600. From former information it was estimated that the force there amounted to from 3,000 to 9,000 men. It is considered that the force has been reduced owing either to desertion or to the rising in Kordofan under Fagala, who is reported to have killed many dervishes marching on Duem. General Grenfell is here with the object of obtaining permission to strengthen the force necessary for the river defence, as the summer is approaching and men are beginning to fall sick. I understand that he recommends an advance of the Egyptians to Dongola, which he thinks could be made without opposition. If once Fatmeh were held he believes the tribes there would join them."

THE Malabar, Captain Paget, left Portsmouth for India on Feb. 24, calling in at Queenstown. She embarked at Portsmouth Major Thorndike and 70 men, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant Stokes and 275 men, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant Baxter and 214 men, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment; Lieutenants Trevelyan and Collins and 153 men, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment; 104 men 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Aylmer and 14 men, Royal Engineers; Captain Sandes, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieutenant Newbury, 2nd Lincolnshire; Lieutenant Carter, 2nd Leicestershire; Lieutenant Wood, 2nd East Yorkshire; Major Mainwaring, 1st South Wales Borderers; Lieutenant Mansell, R.A.; Surgeon Thompson, Bombay Medical Staff; and Surgeons Maunders, Butterworth, and Baylor, Medical Staff. At Queenstown, the Malabar will embark Captain Brooker, 1st North Lancashire; Lieutenant Johnstone, 1st East Surrey; Captain Wyley, 2nd Cheshire; and 333 men of various corps.

THE EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter sent to you on Saturday, which appeared in your to-day's issue, and in anticipation of any explanation which might be forthcoming, I beg to trouble you with a few additionalnlines on the same subject.

It will be observed that under the old law, Act XVIII. of 1869, a provision for the stamp of the kind stated by me was contained in section 34, clause (*b*) under the head marginally noted, as "Mortgage money to be deemed purchase money," and the section itself came under Chapter IV., "Criminal Penalties." The present provision is contained in Act I. of 1879, section 24, under the head "How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, &c., to be charged."

I do not wish to encumber your paper by transcribing the sections side by side, but I would leave your readers to peruse them, and put on them a proper construction. They cannot fail to see that the former section, namely 34, clause (*b*) of Act XVIII. of 1869, required, *inter alia*, the mortgage amount to be included in the calculation of the consideration money for the sale or conveyance of the property, "notwithstanding the purchaser is (was) not or does (did) not become personally liable for such debt or sum, or does (did) not agree to pay the same or indemnify the seller against them. Act XVIII. of 1869 is wholly repealed by the present Act I. of 1879.

Looking at the new provision one cannot fail to notice that the mortgage money is to be included in such calculation only when it forms the consideration, wholly or in part, for the transfer of the property, or is "subject either certainly or contingently to the *payment* or transfer of any *money* or *stock*." Now, a sale certificate under the present provision is not, I submit, such a transfer as is contemplated by the present provision (section 24 of Act I. of 1879). The mortgage money does not form part of the consideration for the sale of each of the 600 lots we spoke of before, nor is it subject to the payment of that money, for the purchaser may or may not redeem. Such certificate is a transfer of the equity of redemption only, that is to say, of the property is subject to the mortgage, but not to the payment of the mortgage amount. Thus the purview of section applies only to the out-and-out sale of property, when the payment of the mortgage is the consideration wholly or in part.

The decision, even under the old law, would not be supported to the extent to which it may be applied, but perhaps so far only as the apportionment of mortgage money among the number of sale certificates, but it on no account seems applicable under the present provision.

As this is an important point and concerns the general public, I hope you will give publicity to it. How important would it be for Government to notify by a rule or rules under the Act, that such sale certificates should only bear the stamp for the value paid and no more.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

March. 16.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "R. W." is evidently one of those who do not look upon the fall in the value of the rupee as an unmixed evil to India.

He believes, and I think correctly, that it has stimulated the export trade, or, as he puts it, "the development of the resources of India" in conjuction with other causes, "railways, peace, good administration" &c., but beyond a passing allusion to "the medium of exchange being plentiful," he does not attempt to explain how the stimulus operates, nor does he prove that India is a permanent gainer.

It seems to me that if the purchasing power of the rupee in India does not diminish in equal ratio, and as quickly as its cost (and as a matter of fact it does not) the result must be to stimulate trade in the produce of the country.

But if the value of the rupee continue to decline, how can the recipient of the rupee be held to be benefitted, and in any case what has "R. W." to say of the loss to India by the depreciation in value of the vast amount of silver specie hoarded or in currency throughout the country?

As I am writing not in an argumentative but enquiring mood, let me ask whether any one can satisfactorily explain how an artificial ratio of value between silver and gold can be permanently maintained?

Mr. Molesworth says, it will be maintained automatically, because the debtor will always select the cheaper metal in which to pay his debts, and thus create a demand for it which will restore the disturbed equilibrium. I admit that this view is plausible, and is perhaps justified by the history of bi-metallism up to the demonetisation of silver by Germany; but still I can conceive such a disturbance in the present ratio of production of gold and silver, as to render it impossible to maintain such a ratio of value as might now be fairly established. I should like, however, to hear what a staunch mono-metallist has to say on the point.

It is suggested that silver should be universally accepted as legal money at the ratio of sixteen to one of gold. But at the present moment silver is being produced profitably and in very large quantities at a price which is the equivalent of about 19d to one of gold, and yet I have nowhere seen it suggested, that this should be the ratio at which silver should be accepted *pari passu* with gold. But will any bi-metallist explain why not?

Mr. Molesworth must forgive me for pointing out that there is no real analogy between the compensation provided in a standard of measurement and that which he suggests in a standard of currency.

In the one case compensation is secured with mathematical exactness by the adjustment of metals, the expansion of which is accurately known, but in the case of currency the compensation suggested is dependant in the varying and absolutely uncertain production of gold and silver.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN FLEMING.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold, wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY RACES, 1886.

FOURTH DAY.

STEWARDS—Lt.-Col. C. J. Burnett, Brig.-Surg. S. C. Gaye, Messrs. P. Tobin, T. M. Filgate, E. G. W. Macpherson, A. Keyser and Dr. Walter Goatling, Judge—Lieut.-Col. Burnett. Clerk of the Scales—A. Keyser. Starter.—Major Hickam. Honorary Secretary Dr. H. W. Goatling.

Yesterday's racing brought to a most successful close one of the best meetings Bombay has seen for a very long time. How it was no one can rightly conjecture, but the public failed entirely in their support of the energetic efforts of the stewards and honorary secretary to have an excellent meeting this year. The subscribers, we are again sorry to see, have not showed up, and it seems a miracle the Bombay Races do come off at all. The fact that Bombay is in such a favourable position, and has such numerous markets for horses, can only account for the supply of the material to the Western India Turf Club for their annual meet. The prizes, as we have often pointed out, are so small as to fail to entice any owners other than those in the Presidency, and the few who are fond of sport. This year the only foreign element we have is from Hyderabad, Rajkote and Poona. The former's stable has been most successful, and the owner deserves to be as lucky at Poona during the coming races. Notwithstanding the lack of support from the general public, the stewards have given us excellent sport during the four days of the meeting. Yesterday's races were the best of the four. The "Winners' Handicap" was a race—as a member of the Turf Club strongly put it—worth coming five hundred miles to see, and one which Bombay had not witnessed for the last five years. It was a race—at least it ultimately came to be so—between an Arab gelding and a c.-b. horse. The latter, a big powerful animal, looked as if he would cover the whole course in a few strides, while the gelding seemed to have a small chance, though the former carried 10st. 4lb., a stone more than was his weight. Black Prince fought hard and well, but the little Arab was too game to be beaten. The race was done in remarkable time, 2m. 40½s. The first event was the "Arab Turf Club Handicap." This race produced only two starters, and, as was expected, landed Romeo the winner. The next, item the "Free Handicap," brought seven starters, of whom Convert proved himself the best. Romeo, notwithstanding just having done a mile, got a high place on the list, Reserved being third. In the next race seven sported silk. Ascel, as we have already noticed the performances of his betters, proved the good one we have always taken him to be. He pluckily stepped out and won his third place in gallant style. Deception, however, did not show up, and ran very ungenerously. Little Wonder and Bakhtawar, both of whom have given good accounts of themselves, were out of it. In the "Beaten Plate" four went to the post. Toocan securing the Judge's verdict. The Doctor who, in the opinion of many of the knowing ones, was the sure winner, did not realise the expectations held of him. He looked as if he would do something grand, but having fallen off very much from his old form, he contented himself with the last place. Monkey pulled away the "Pony Handicap" from Impulse, though the latter walked over the mile handicap. The race was commenced after numerous false starts, and was a good finale to a successful days sport. The B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities had run special excursion trains for the convenience of those living in the Fort. They were largely availed of, and proved a boon to many.

The following are the details of the events. The time was registered by one of Messrs. Lund and Blockley's chronometers:—

FIRST RACE.—4 p.m.—Arab Handicap.—Rs. 400. For all Horses that entered for Turf Club Stakes. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 30. Forfeit Rs. 15. Sweepstakes, Rs. 30. Entrances, as Winners' Handicap. Mr Maurice's b a h Romeo, 9st 9lb, Oomer. 1
Mr Wood's b a g Balfour, 7st 13lb, Native. 2

Balfour jumped off with the lead and kept it for a short while. He was overhauled at the mile by Romeo, who cantered in an easy winner to half a length. Time —1 min. 50 secs.

SECOND RACE.—4-30 p. m.—"Free Handicap."—Rs. 300. ¾ mile. For Arabs: 2 G M acceptance. Entries up to 10 a. m.

Hyderabad Confedracy's g a h Convert, 9st 10lb, Wool	1
Mr Maurice's b a h Romeo, 7st 5lb, Native	2
Mr Cooke's b a h Reserved, 9st, Gerard	3
Aga Moochool Sha's b a g Melton, 8st, Native	0
Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's b a h Ayeed, 7st 12lb, Clarke	0
Major Mellis's b a h Redoubt, 7st 12lb, Native	0
C N C's b a h Shapur, 7st 8lb, Native	0

A good start was effected, Ayeed jumping off with the lead, Shapur, next and Redoubt and Romeo close behind, Reserved and Convert being a little in the rear. Before the last quarter mile was reached a little change took place, Convert and Reserved improving their places, and Romeo going to the front. His previous canter round the mile was telling on Romeo as he took the turn at the bend first with Convert, guided by Wool, at his heels. Ayeed and Redoubt fell back, allowing Reserved to take their place. Up to the straight Convert drew away and wrested victory from the game Romeo by an easy head; Reserved with Gerard up was third, two lengths behind; the others pulling up. Time 1 min. 22½ secs., fair time.

THIRD RACE.—5 p. m.—"Winners' Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds." 2 miles. Rs. 500. Forced entry for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won, optional to losers at Rs. 50. Forfeit for not standing handicap Rs. 15.

C. N. C.'s b a g Shere Ali, 9st 4lb	1
Mr Morgan's bk c b h Black Prince, 10st 4lb, Gerard	2
Mr Walter's b a h Ascel, 7st 4lb, Ahmed	3
Mr Locke's b a h Ethus, 8st 12lb, Robsping	0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 8st 4lb, Vinall	0
Mr Abdool Rahman's c a g Little Wonder, 8st 4lb, Oomer	0
Mr Maurice's b a g Deception, 6st 4lb, Ismail	0

A very good start sent the field of seven away together. Deception at once made the running and went away at a clinking pace, followed by Ascel, Bakhtawar, and Shere Ali with Black Prince some distance behind. In this order the horses passed the Grand Stand the first time. At the half-mile post Deception gave way, but the others improved their positions, and kept well together. At the mile post Shere Ali and Black Prince drew away from the field, with Ascel a dozen lengths behind, and his companions the same distance after him. At the lead this position was kept without a change, and a beautiful race resulted in a close finish. Up the straight Shere Ali led by a short head, but the black c.-b. pressed him so hard that it was painfully doubtful if the Arab would pass the post first. However, pure blood asserted its superiority, and under the guidance of Kendal Shere Ali won the best race of the meeting in exceedingly good time, viz., 3 min. 48½ secs.

The following times of the half mile will be interesting:—First half mile, 55secs.; second half, 1-45; three-quarter, 2-24; one mile 2-52; one, and-a-half, 2-59½; two mile, 3-48½.

FOURTH RACE.—"Beaten Plate" Rs. 300. A handicap open to the beaten country-breds of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. 1½ mile.

Mr Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st 3lb, Vinall	1
Aga Jungeeh Shah's b a s Shah Baz, 8st, Cassim	2
Mr Cook's c a h Royal Chief, 8st 5lb, Gerard	3
Mr Abdul Rahman's g a h Doctor, 9st 3lb, Oomer.	0

Royal Chief made all the running and kept the lead till the mile, when he gave way, and Toocan, who had kept back the greater part of the way, jumped at the lead. Doctor, who looked game all this time, gave up just after a well-known owner of the Turf Club backed him for a good hundred, and of course lost. Toocan then walked away with the Judge's verdict two lengths ahead of Shah Baz, Royal Chief being a dozen lengths behind in fighting with Doctor for the second last place. Time 2 m. 53sec.

"Pony Handicap," Rs. 300. 1 mile, for all ponies that have started at the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Rs. 15 for not standing Handicap, Nominations, etc., same as in Winners' Handicap.

Mr Macpherson's c a p Impulse, 10st 2lb, Capt. Elliot, w. o.	
FIFTH RACE.—6 0 p. m.—"Pony Handicap." Rs. 300. 5 furlongs. For all ponies that have started at that meeting. Entrance, Rs. 30. Rs. 15 or not standing the Handicap. Nominations, &c., same as in Winners' Handicap.	
Mr Walter's g a p Monkey, 8st 3lb, Vinall	1
Mr Macpherson's c a p Impulse, 10st 7lb, Capt Elliot	2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a p Peilwan, 7st 9lb, Native	3
Mr Maurice's g a p Phantom, 7st 8lb., Wool	0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a p Sagby, 7st 6lb, Native	0
Major Beaver's r a p Kangaroo, 7st 6lb, Native	0

Kangaroo jumped off with the lead and tore along at a rattling pace. The others followed two lengths behind. At the turn Phantom and Monkey with Impulse went ahead, but up the straight Monkey took command and walked in the winner by two lengths. Impulse was second and Phantom a good third.—Time 1 m. 10⅘secs.

The Honorary Secretary, Dr. Goatling, informs us that there will probably be an extra day's racing on Saturday, when a steeplechase will be included in the programme.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, evening.
Polo, 5-15.
Extraordinary General Meeting, Student's Literary and Scientific Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m. Open to the public.
Alfred Theatre, Tycoon Troupe, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ancona (s), from London; Burmah (s), Karrachee; and Australasian (s), Sydney.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pano, for Mauritius; Commilla (s), Busreh; and County of York (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ancona entered and the s.s. Australia left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The match this afternoon is:—English:—Black and Yellow—Capt. Phayre (Capt.), Mr. Barton, Mr. King, and Mr. Pease *vs.* Scotch: White—Mr. Craigie (Capt.), Mr. Arthur, Capt. Hamilton, and Mr. Macrae. Play to begin at 5-15.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme of music, at the Esplanade band-stand, this evening:—

Overture	Romantique		Keler Bela
Valse	Blumender Lust		Gung'l
Selection	Esmeralda		A. G. Thomas
Gavotte	Wilkommen		Kluss
Galop	La Fanfare		Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLERS.—Khundia Kodajee and seven others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with gaming in a common gaming-house in Centre Road, Cammateepoora, on Monday evening last, with cards, dice and money. The whole of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Accused Nos 1, 2 and 3, on admitting previous convictions, were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue on view of the body of Adhwar Dewji. Deceased was once a fisherman and lived in a chawl at Mazagon. About two months ago, he was discharged from the House of Correction, where he had been confined for a term of three years for theft, and since then had been working as a day labourer at the Tank Bunder. He was of dissipated habits, and frequently suffered from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Monday he went to work as usual, and shortly afterwards was found dead on the rocks on the sea-face at Tank Bunder. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ali Larr, a servant in the employ of Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Hassum, a cloth merchant having his place of business at the Null Bazaar, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of piece-goods, valued Rs. 150, the property of his master. The accused, it appears, was ordered by his master to hawk about piece-goods for sale and render an account each day. Recently, during the absence of his master at Tannan, he pledged his master's goods with a Marwaree named Ragoonath Jetha to the value of Rs. 150. They were recovered on the matter being reported to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of a further term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

"THAT A STEWARD'S LIFE WAS NOT A HAPPY ONE."

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Charles McNamara, steward on board the ship Principality, summoned a seaman named William Jones for using threatening language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The vessel arrived in Bombay last week from Sunderland, and according to the steward's statement the defendant had habitually abused and threatened him during the voyage. On one occasion Jones had said he would "do" for him, and at another time threatened to "put a head" on him when they got on shore. Defendant was also challenged to a bout at fisticuffs, but declined, for he had not come on board as "a fighting character." No provocation had been given, but the steward said he could not parade the deck without annoyance, the defendant continually following and occasionally nudging him. Hitherto he had never opened his mouth; it had been his intention from the first to say nothing. Mark Palos, Peter Johnson, and Henry Boswell, seamen, corroborated the steward's story. For the defendant it was urged that he was a Welshman and had no knowledge of English, and another seaman told the magistrate all on board regarded him as "three sheets in the wind" and took no notice of anything he said, believing he did not know the meaning of his words when he spoke English.

The complainant (who had previously detailed the offensive language with much minuteness): He told me to go to hell, your honour. If that is not speaking English, I don't know what is. (Laughter.)

Mr. John Jones, the master of the ship, added his opinion that the defendant was innocent of the meaning of the epithets he had applied to the steward, and ultimately the case was adjourned in order that some arrangement might be made.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Govindji Jaysing, a Bania, was charged on a warrant with cheating in respect of 58 bags of linseed. The complainant, Gunput Ramji, stated in his information that he was in the employ of Gunshamsha Dewsahs, a merchant at Burwai, near Khandwa, who sent him three months ago to Bombay to dispose of the grain forwarded to him from time to time. About the end of January he received a consignment of 58 bags of linseed, which he stored at Mandvie. The accused came to him on the 16th February, and a bargain was concluded for the linseed, which was to be sold to the Bania for Rs. 651. Complainant states that as the bags were about to be weighed he demanded the money and accused promised it after the weighing. When the last cart was loaded complainant repeated his demand, and the accused requested him and a man named Vishram to accompany him to his shop to receive payment. From the appearance of the place to which they were taken, the complainant believed him to be a merchant with an extensive business, and consented to wait a little while for his money, which Jaysing went away to fetch. He waited for some time for the return of the accused, who did not come. Several other merchants did come, however in the same predicament as himself. Complainant went with Vishram to Inspector Butterfield. In accordance with his instructions, they subsequently proceeded to Pydowni. They saw Mr. Superintendent Brewin, and found the accused in custody. A search warrant was obtained and 57½ bags of the linseed were seized at the godown of Nutheo Opdowji, where, it is alleged, the accused had pledged them, immediately after getting them from the complainant Gunpat Ramji, in reply to Mr. Superintendent Brewin, added that several attempts had been since made to compromise the case, and the accused had offered him eight or ten annas in the rupee, besides making other promises which it was impossible to fulfil. Complainant and his first witness Vishram were subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Brown, who appeared for the accused, with a view to show that the transaction was of an ordinary business character. At five o'clock on the afternoon, the hearing was adjourned.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Though we are not exactly satisfied with the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry, we believe that it will be of some use to send natives of this country to give evidence before it. The native element must be larger than the official element.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE SATRUNJA HILL.

H. H. Mansingjee, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, has issued an order that no charge be lev

on. The Mansion House Fund was laughed to scorn, and described as only a partial rest oration of stolen property. Finally, the general advice was for every one to go quietly and peacefully home, which, so far as could be observed, was pretty fairly acted upon. In the course of his address Mr. Hyndman said :—"They had come that day to put to the Government the question whether they proposed to deal with the condition of the people or whether they intended the people to deal with it themselves. Every gate which gave access to the prosperity of the people was closed by "vested interests," which mean that by encroachment some individual's interest would be harmed. Whose interest was benefited by such accumulations of capital as that of the Duke of Westminster, for instance, and others? (Cries of "Shoot him.") But supposing they did shoot him there would be another like him to-morrow. (A Voice : "Then shoot him") He (Mr. Hyndman) contended that no mere shooting, no looting of shops, could alter the great economical problem—they could not solve the condition of their class by shooting this man or that, but only by educating and organizing themselves for the victory of the future. Those present and the working classes generally were asked to bring about a social revolution, and they wanted to do it peaceably. (Cries of "We can't.") It rested with the governing classes whether it should be peaceably or not, and whether they should bring about such a state of things that there should be no more starvation wages, and no more misery every day, but a wholesome and reasonable wage for a wholesome and reasonable day's work. London was a place where all the great vampires of commercialism were gathered together, and the "nation" city now aroused would make its intentions and its movements felt throughout the civilized world.

On the close of the meeting a huge mass of people followed the vans containing the speakers as far as the Achilles statue on their return journey. Here Burns halted his wagon, which was the leading one and called out to the crowd to go home. The halt did not last ten seconds. Scarcely, however, had the vehicles stopped, when about a dozen mounted police rode up and forced their way through the mob. Turning sharply they charged back, striking right and left with their heads, and sending the people flying. A *posse* of policemen on foot joined in the *mêlée* and those nearest were bufleted and knocked down. There was a roar of execration from a portion of the mob, but the police swept all before them, coming up to the wagons and driving away the Socialists body-guard clinging to the sides and ends of the vehicles. Several of the Socialists narrowly escaped being run over. All the way down Grosvenor-place the police chased the mob, which dodged about trying to follow the wagons, which all the while slowly proceeded towards Victoria Station. Below St. George's Hospital the mounted police made another charge; several members of the force riding on the pavement and throwing a number of people to the ground. The temper of the crowd was now fairly roused, and a running fight was maintained between police and public until Westminster was reached by way of Grosvenor-place and Victoria-street. Several of the constables were unhorsed and many civilians knocked down and injured. As soon as the crowd reached the Buckingham Palace-road, the sound of plate-glass being broken in the large mansions on the left announced that the disposition for wanton destruction was among them as strongly as upon their previous visit to the West-end. At the bottom of Victoria-street the orators and their friends alighted and were cheered loudly as they walked away. Upon arriving at the foot of Westminster Bridge, the crowd, which numbered at least 5,000, and which had been prevented by the B division of police from passing down Parliament-street, made a rush towards the Victoria Embankment, intending to visit the City. This movement was foiled by the constabla stationed near St. Stephen's Club, and several *mêlées* occurred between the people and the police. In the Westminster Bridge-road several windows were smashed, and hand-to-hand encounters took place with the police. At a quarter to six o'clock the crowd grew denser and more threatening. A message was therefore sent for a reserve detachment of police, who were quickly on the spot using every effort to disperse the lotterers. Much difference of opinion prevails as to the conduct of the police.

THE POLICE AND THE RIOTS.—RESIGNATION OF SIR E. HENDERSON.

The report of the committee appointed by Mr. Childers to inquire into the "origin and character of the disturbances which took place in the metropolis on the 8th inst., and as to the conduct of the police authorities in relation thereto," was issued on Tuesday. A general outline is given of the police arrangements actually made. The following is the account of the misunderstanding of an important order, to which Colonel Henderson attributes the unfortunate results of the day.

Shortly before 4 p. m., when it seemed to Colonel Henderson that the mob was breaking up, and that a crowd was already streaming down Northumberland-avenue and the Strand, it occurred to him that it was advisable to provide protection for Pall-mall. He accordingly sent a verbal order to Mr. Hume, in command of the party of 100 men in St. George's Barracks, desiring him to move them at once to Pall-mall. This message he gave to Superintendent Dunlap, who selected a constable of considerable standing and, as he considered, of intelligence, to carry it to Mr. Hume. Both the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Dunlap are quite positive as to the nature and wording of the message that was sent—namely, that "Mr. Hume was to take his men at once into Pall-mall." On the other hand, the constable is positive that the message he received from Mr. Dunlap was that Mr. Hume should take his men at once into the Mall, and that he delivered it to Mr. Hume in those words. Mr. Hume, however, alleges that the message delivered to him was that when the meeting broke up, a large number was expected to go to Buckingham Palace, and that the whole of his reserve was to be taken into the Mall at once.

They thus missed the procession. But it is quite clear to the Committee that "before the order was given by the Chief Commissioner to Mr. Dunlap the portion of the mob by which the damage was subsequently done had already left Trafalgar-square for Pall-mall, and were not even in sight of the police as they crossed Pall-mall on their way to the Duke of York's steps; the mob having by that time evidently reached St. James's-street." "In our opinion," the Committee say, "the police arrangements for the meeting were most unsatisfactory, and very defective in their conception. Looking to the character of the mob expected to assemble, and to the fact that a collision between two contending factions was anticipated, the number of police placed in the first instance for duty in Trafalgar-square was utterly insufficient." The successive mistakes in the police administration are pointed out rigorously. The telegraph was ineffectively used. No mounted police were employed. The authorities showed great want of resource. The Committee conclude by calling attention to the most urgently required reforms in the police system.

There would appear to be a defective chain of responsibility in the force and the distribution of duties and responsibilities among the superior officers leaves much to be desired. There seems to be no established system and no recognized regulation for coping with great meetings. It is, in our opinion, a matter of grave consideration whether the number of officers of superior rank and education, or of experience in the habit of command, is sufficient for the numerous duties of an important nature which from time to time devolve upon the police when collected in large numbers. There seems to be want of initiative on the part of superintendents and inspectors.

"The condition of things described to us as existing in Trafalgar-square upon the day in question is, under the circumstances, almost inconceivable."

The Chief Commissioner was in plain clothes, watching the proceedings, but not taking any direct command, and issuing no instructions during the day, except the message to which we have already referred as having been sent about four o'clock to Mr. Hume in St. George's Barracks. It is difficult to understand how it was that no endeavours were made by any of the authorities at the police headquarters to obtain information of what the mob were doing between 4 and 5 P.M., between which hours no news of any sort reached Scotland-yard. They were content to assume that effect had been given to the order to move the 100 men to Pall-mall and that the object of that order had been attained. No report was sent by the police authorities to the Home Office until a message was sent about half-past six to the Chief Commissioner by the Secretary of State, asking for news as to what had taken place—a rumour having reached the Home Office at that hour that there had been riots in Piccadilly.

The report concludes with a strong expression of opinion that the administration and organization of the Metropolitan Police Force requires to be thoroughly investigated, and at once. And Mr. Childers issued a memorandum stating that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, he has determined at once to institute such an inquiry, with the view of making such changes as may be necessary to remedy any defects, especially those pointed out by the Committee. He will also consider what reforms are desirable in the relations between the police authorities and the Home Department.

In view of the concluding expression in the report, Sir Edmund Henderson placed his resignation in the hands of the Home Secretary, and it was accepted. Sir Edmund has held the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Police since 1869. His successor has not yet been announced. The last order of Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson to the Metropolitan Police was issued on Monday night and was as follows :—

The Secretary of State has approved of the temporary appointment of a certain number of auxiliary constables at a weekly salary of 15s. daily rate 2s.2d. They will be posted to fill vacancies in the outer divisions and will be employed on double patrol duty each with an ordinary constable. The auxiliary constables will perform duty in plain clothes, and each will be provided with a warrant-card, a truncheon and case, a belt, a whistle, an armlet, a special badge to be worn on the left arm, and a cape. They will be appointed permanent constables in rotation as vacancies occur in the authorized strength of the force provided their character and conduct are satisfactory.

(Signed) E. Y. W. HENDERSON.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps, and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beutifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists—Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MANIFESTO OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, acting on behalf of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, informing him that they have had under consideration his letter to Lord de Vesci. In reply to the desire expressed in that letter, the Archbishop proceeds to lay before Mr. Gladstone the views which the Bishops entertain regarding the wants and wishes of the Irish people. Dr. Walsh says :—

There are, as you observe, three great Irish questions demanding the immediate care of the Government—namely, the self-government, the settlement of the land question and social order. First, as regards "self-government" or Home Rule, it is our firm and conscientious conviction—based, as we believe, on the fullest, most varied, and at the same time most reliable information—and it alone can satisfy the wants, the wishes, as well as the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Those wishes and aspirations have been expressed with unmistakeable clearness by constituencies of the four provinces of Ireland at the recent elections. We venture to remind you that immediately before those elections you had appealed to the people of this country to speak out their mind on this great question, and that in doing so you clearly laid down the lines within which you believed it to be a question of practical politics. We regard the issue of the elections as the answer given by the Irish people to that appeal. We are fully satisfied that the demand for Home Rule thus put forward in no way transgresses the constitutional limits marked out by you. Its concession cannot trench either on the supremacy of the Crown or on the unity of the empire; nor can it interfere with the maintenance of all the authority of Parliament necessary for the consolidation of that unity. This being so, we feel convinced with you that the granting of Home Rule within those limits will be not a source of danger but a means of averting it, as furnishing a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength.

As regards the land question, the Bishops hold that it now imperatively calls for a final solution.

As regards "social order," the manifesto proceeds: —We shall confine our remarks to two aspects of the case of public outrages—namely, what is called personal intimidation, or as you otherwise express it, the fulfilment of contracts, and personal liberty of action. It is our deliberate opinion that no just cause of complaint on either head will, or, indeed, can, exist after the settlement of the land question on the basis just indicated, or on any other basis which supposes the utter effacement of that system of landlordism which has so long and so ruinously existed in Ireland. In point of fact, every disturbance of social order that has occurred for years amongst our people has arisen from the sense of wrong entertained by a large majority of the occupiers of the soil owing to the remorseless exactions of needy or extravagant landlords. Even now the peace of the country is seriously imperilled by the fact that very many landlords, as if making a final but fruitless effort to collect impossible rents, have entered on an ill-considered course of eviction against their unfortunate tenants. We would, therefore, earnestly and most respectfully urge that, pending the final settlement of the land question, which we are confident is now near at hand, the power of evicting be suspended at this season of the year, and that in the most impoverished districts some provision in the shape of remunerative labour be made out of the public purse to support the starving poor in the present and helping them on to better times.

Mr. Gladstone has replied, requesting the Archbishop to accept his "sincere thanks for the communication."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT BELFAST.

Lord Randolph Churchill arrived in Belfast on Feb. 22, and was most enthusiastically received. He addressed a great meeting in the Ulster Hall, which was utterly inadequate to contain the thousands who struggled for admission. Lord Randolph said that he had come to confer with the Loyalists of Ireland on a crisis big with the fate of them and theirs. When they reflected upon what must be the inevitable outcome of the Parliament established in College Green he ventured to think the Loyalists of Ulster would never submit to place such an instrument as a Dublin Parliament in the hands of the monstrous and formidable combination which menaced their interests. They saw the principles of the National League diffused by the Roman Catholic clergy. There was something very sad in that connection between the Catholic clergy and the Loyalist table drawn from the practice of auricular confession the priests could not help being aware of the intimate connection existing between the local branches of the League and some of the most frightful forms of outrage. He called upon the Roman Catholics to pronounce against the alliance between the hierarchy of a Christian creed and the machinery of rebellion and lawlessness. Their assistance would be welcomed, but if it was not given to them he did not hesitate to rest his hopes on the exertions of the Protestants of Ireland, and specially of Ulster. For two hundred years their motto and cry had been "No surrender." The time was now approaching when they should see whether or not they were worthy of their history and traditions and of the great trust committed to them. Diligence and vigilance should be their watchwords. He believed that the storm would last for a year, and should it do so the Loyalists of Ulster would emerge safely and with a strengthened crew. But if his anticipations turned out wrong, he reminded them that no portentous change like the repeal of the Union could be accomplished by the passing of a single law. The history of the United States thaught that lesson. If it should turn out that the Parliament of the United Kingdom was so from all its high duties, and that the British race was so apostate to its traditions of honour and courage as to hand over the Loyalists of Ireland to the domination of an Assembly in Dublin, which must essentially be to them a foreign and an alien assembly, if it was so, then he said with confidence of Providence to place upon you and your fellow Loyalists so heavy a trial, then, gentlemen, I do not hesitate to say and to tell you, and to tell you most truly, that in that dark hour there will not be wanting to you those who will be of your blood and who willing to cast in their lot with you, and who, whatever the result may be, will share your fortunes and your fate. (Loud cheers.) There will not be wanting those who at the exact moment when the time is fully come, if that time do come, will not hesitate to address you in words which are, perhaps, best expressed by one of our greatest English poets :—

The combat deepens ; on, ye brave
Who rush to glory or the grave,
Brave Ulster, all, for God and us
And charge with all thy chivalry.

MR. MICHAEL ON MOONLIGHT OUTRAGES.

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking at Castleisland, county Kerry, on Sunday, said that he had heard that morning in Tralee that a Moonlighting affray had occurred the previous night in Castleisland. He had inquired into the matter, and found that it had no more to do with Moonlighting than with "the man in the moon." It appeared that some young men going to a wedding festivity had dressed themselves up as "straw boys," as was the custom there ; that the police had followed them and made an unprovoked attack on them, a good deal of damage was done on both sides, and a number of young men were in consequence in custody. Mixed up with the rumour was a statement that a policeman had been shot ; but the accident, he found, had occurred in the barracks. Mr. Davitt then proceeded to say that under ordinary circumstances it would give him the greatest pleasure to address such a large meeting ; but that day he spoke to them more in pain than with pleasure. For some time past, and even at present, Kerry was attracting more attention, owing to the occurrences that were taking place in it, than the whole of the rest of Ireland. Landlordism and Castle rule, against which they had been fighting so long, were about to be abolished, and was that not a record of combat to be proud of? Public opinion was inclined to judge of the whole of Ireland by the light of the acts which Kerry landlordism was deliberately exciting the thoughtless and irresponsible to commit. The result was that they were doing grievous wrong to the rest of their countrymen. He knew they were suffering grievous injustice ; but so were people in other places, and notwithstanding that, the prevention peace and quiet reigned, simply because it was the desire of their trusied leader, Mr. Parnell.

INDIAN FAMINES.

At the Society of Arts, on the 19th February, Mr. F. C. Danvers read a paper on "Historical and Recent Famines in India." Mr. J. M. Maclean presided.

In the discussion which followed the paper, Mr. J. Gibbs, C. S. I., said he was a member of the Government of Bombay during the famine of 1876-7. At the beginning of that famine they had to fumble in the dark, having no fixed rules to go by ; but as time went on they saw their way pretty clearly, and all who were engaged in the work were pretty well agreed on the rules to be laid down for guidance in future. The question of irrigation *versus* railways had been fought out very ably on both sides, and having gone over it himself to a certain extent, he had come to the conclusion that no system of canals could take the place of railways in transporting food from one part of the country to another. At the same time, irrigational works were equally important locally if not nationally. In a country like the Deccan, for instance, wherever a large storage of water could be secured so as to make the flow in the canals perennial, they should be extensively adopted. But it was on railways they must chiefly depend for moving grain from one part of the country to another, whilst a system of canals should be carried out to turn the dry and unproductive parts of the country into good arable land. Another question of considerable importance was, what was the duty of the Government with regard to supplying the people with food. In the Bengal famine of 1874, the moment scarcity was reported the Government set to work buying grain right and left, and sent it all over the country, buying also large numbers of ponies, camels, and even elephants to carry it. At length, when the famine ceased, there was a large stock of grain lying rotting, and a large number of animals who were of no use except to eat the grain. When the famine broke out in the Bombay Presidency, certain experienced officers again urged the purchase of grain by the Government, but he was one of those who took the opposite view, and considered that the right course was to give every assistance to the railways to enable them to carry the grain, but to trust to the merchants to supply it. This course was adopted, and turned out to be the right one, and the trade supplied all the food that was wanted. But that was not so much a famine of food, it was a famine of money. He was of opinion from the beginning that public works, at which people could earn money to buy food, were required more than food itself. The great difficulty was to find employment for the people. One party were anxious that there should be a number of small works round the different villages, so that the people should not have to travel to a distance, and in one or two places it went to the absurd extent of a suggestion that one set of people should dig holes along the side of the road, and another set should fill them up again. He and some others, however, thought that such works could not but have a demoralising effect and urged the importance of having large works of public utility undertaken. Fortunately, there were in the Public Works Department many excellent schemes both for canals and railways, and after much pressure some of them were commenced, one particularly, a chord railway which avoided going down one set of ghauts and up another, in the transit from Calcutta to Madras. All the earth-work on that line was made during the famine. Several large tanks, and one or two canals were also undertaken. There was another important point. It was very difficult to manage the population of India, who were quite unlike the labourers of this country ; they were callous of life, and would rather lie down and die than take a little trouble. For instance, a woman was found at the roadside, almost dead from cold, and thought taken into the hospital and cared for, she only lived two days. On her was found, afterwards, a bag with 16 rupees, showing that she could have supported herself well for some time to come. Other cases of a similar kind could be quoted, and it became a question whether the people should not be treated more as children, and be taken to work. In his opinion, founded on his own experience, he thought it was justifiable, and often the only way to save their lives. It might savour to people here like an interference with the liberty of the subject, but to his knowledge it had been done, and successfully, and it seemed to him preferable to letting them lie down by the side of the road and die. The cause of famine, allowing for exceptional instances of floods, where the crops were washed away, was drought. It might be said that this was the natural result of the climate and situation of India, and that you could only take measures to relieve it when it came. But he did not agree with that indolent way of looking at the matter. It was remarkable that in all those parts where the rain was certain, the land had been brought under cultivation, and was comparatively safe against it by irrigation. Of course they could only do so where the means were available, but that applied exactly to the case of Sind, where, though there was no rain, there was no famine. Coming eastward you came to the great desert, which some regarded as irreclaimable ; but it should not be beyond the reach of modern science to make Rajputana and even the great desert comparable to Sind. A general argument was deducible from that single instance ; the drought was combatted in those districts where irrigation was introduced by drought, and the way to meet it was to supply the want of water. Now, taking the whole surface of India, there was enough and more than enough water to meet the devastating drought which must come at times. Of course this question included the very serious one of re-afforestation. With regard to the mitigation of distress, they had heard of some of the difficulties, and the labour test was one of them. The question whether it were better to afford substantial, permanent mitigation, or the temporary mitigation afforded by railways. There was the contrast. By railways you could take grain from one part to another, and relieve the famine. But how much better how incomparably better it would be to provide by other means that in no part of the country should this excessive destitution occur. That he contended was possible, and that not one-fourth of the amount expended on railways had been applied to the distribution of water.

Sir Juland Danvers, K. C. S. I., said that neither railways nor canals should be exclusively looked to, but the two together ought to make famines almost impossible in the future. With proper organisation, a suitable system of railways and canals, and an improved method of scrutinising the land, it would yield much more than it would produce otherwise ; and provision could be made not only for ordinary times, but for famine when it occurred.

Mr. W. G. Pedder said he spent a great part of his time and service in India in the province of Khandeish, which, as any part of the Deccan from the famine of 1802. That great famine so completely devastated the province, which was before extremely prosperous and fertile, that to this day it had not entirely recovered. Some parts were still covered with jungle, hiding the remains of old towns and villages which had never been inhabited since 1802. Compare that with the famine of 1876-8. No one could say that India was but could testify to the fearful sufferings of the people, but in two years scarcely any traces of the calamity were left. He himself was in charge of a district which suffered severely, but after five or six consecutive crops the traces of famine had entirely disappeared. This was shown from the stock returns, which, as had been already pointed out, were very important. Stock was lost in very large quantities, and the stock that died, and the other half was only saved by being driven away to distant forests, but there was now 15 or 20 per cent. more stock than before the famine. That showed the strong recuperative power which there was at that time. He was sorry to differ from the Indian Office records—to prove the truth of my contentions. To do this, however, with anything like adequacy would have taken up far more time than, under the conditions upon which papers are read and discussions follow at the Society of Arts, the chairman could possibly have allowed to me. Furthermore, a consideration of the matters I should have urged would have led me to speak in terms of strong indignation respecting a system of rule which could possibly be attended with such consequences. Probably the expression of the feelings engendered in my heart by a study of this question would have carried me beyond the decorum of your gatherings.

Mr. Wm. Digby writes :—I have worked out a summary for myself, and, generally, have analysed the paper. I found, reckoning the last great famines (those of 1876 to 1878) not as one, which Mr. Danvers has done, but as three, viz., the famine in Southern India, the famine in Bombay, and the famines in the North-West Provinces, that during the eighty-five years which have elapsed of this century, Mr. Danvers records twenty-two famines as having occurred in India. In the three previous centuries, i.e., the 19th, 18th, and 17th there were only the same number of famines, and several of these (probably one-third) were due to wars, and devastation and insecurity accompanying a warlike condition of things. From devastation and insecurity, by our rule, we have preserved India, and yet the appalling fact is stated by an Indian official on unimpeachable evidence, that famine is now four times more frequent than it has been during the 300 years preceding the commencement of the present century —that is prior to the general extension and consolidation of British rule in India. This fact does not in the slightest degree surprise me ; it is in accordance with my conclusions on the same time ago, I worked out for myself. To my mind the fact is of so terrible a character, and involves consequences of so frightful a kind, that I much regret Mr. Danvers, with all the wealth of information in his hands, should not have come to him, and conducted his investigations further, and has not drawn the inevitable conclusions which his paper supplies. At the least I hold he should have endeavoured to explain how and why such a phenomena of nature exists as this—that in the period of most extended British rule and improved means of railway and other communication some of the most frightful famines known to history have occurred. The following table, which is the authority on which Mr. Danvers owes many of his most interesting statements is of serious omen :—

Period.	Number of Famines.	Mortality.
1800 to 1810	3	—
1811 to 1820	3	—
1821 to 1830 ...	3	—
1831 to 1840 ...	3	—
1841 to 1850 ...	0	—
1851 to 1860 ...	0	—
1861 to 1870 ...	6	4,585,000
1871 to 1880 ...	6	6,734,420

The last two decades were pre-eminently years of the railway era. In certain districts traversed by railways the mortality in 1877 and 1878 was 22 4/5ths per cent., in districts not traversed by railways only 20 5/4ths per cent. To my mind the frequency of famines now occurring in India is due entirely to the system of rule existing in that country. This is, to me as an Englishman, a most sorrowful conclusion. That we, the English rule, are guilty without ever intending anything of the kind—indeed, on the contrary, desiring to do that which we hoped would be the best for the people of India—are responsible for an amount and an intensity of suffering unparalleled during the present century in any part of the world, is most distressful, and creates in my mind feelings of the most painful character. Had I been present at the meeting I should have endeavoured—by producing chapter and verse from India Office records—to prove the truth of my contentions. To do this, however, with anything like adequacy would have taken up far more time than, under the conditions upon which papers are read and discussions follow at the Society of Arts, the chairman could possibly have allowed to me. Furthermore, a consideration of the matters I should have urged would have led me to speak in terms of strong indignation respecting a system of rule which could possibly be attended with such consequences. Probably the expression of the feelings engendered in my heart by a study of this question would have carried me beyond the decorum of your gatherings.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Fergusson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as reported, that certain extensive changes in the constitution of the branches of the Indian Civil Administration would shortly be brought under consideration ; whether it was intended such changes would, previous to the necessary legislation or orders, be submitted to a select committee of this House ; and whether her Majesty's Government intended to propose a committee upon Indian Administration during the present session.

Mr. Hunter asked whether it was the intention of the Government to appoint a committee of inquiry into the operation of the Government of India Act, 1858.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said he was not aware of any intention to bring such changes under consideration as those referred to by the right hon. baronet. In reply to the last paragraph of the question, he had to state her Majesty's Government intended to propose to both Houses of Parliament the appointment of a joint committee of inquiry. The operation of the Government of India Act, 1858, would, of course, come under the consideration of the committee.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Hunter asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Chief Justice of Bengal was about to take leave ; whether, on a former occasion when the Chief Justice took leave the senior puisne judge, Mr. Mitter, was appointed to act as chief justice during his absence ; and whether, on the present occasion, the same course would be followed or a judge junior to Mr. Mitter appointed.

Sir U. K. Shuttleworth: Sir Richard Garth has found leave of absence to be absolutely necessary because of the state of his health. He has at the same time expressed a wish to retire, and I have reason to know that by the end of March his retirement will take place. In that case it is not likely that a temporary appointment will be necessary. There has been a rumour that Mr. Justice Cunningham would be appointed to act in Sir R. Garth's absence, but that rumour has no foundation. Nor is it true that there has been an intention to pass over Mr. Mitter.

INDIAN CHAPLAINS AND CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

In reply to Mr. T. Sullivan, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said : Chaplains on the Indian Establishment —that is, Protestant chaplains—are Government servants appointed by the State. As such, they receive, under the provisions of the leave code, allowance when on leave whether with or without medical certificate. The Roman Catholic priests who minister to the British troops in India are not Government servants, and are not appointed by the State. The Government merely pays them certain allowances for the ministrations which they afford to the soldiers ; but beyond this they have no connection with the State. I am not aware that they are deprived of all pay when casually prevented by sickness from doing duty. The question of the position of Roman Catholic priests in India was carefully considered in 1876, and the matter was then placed on the footing on which it now stands. The details of the arrangement are to be found in return No. 243 of 1876."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Mr. Conybeare asked the Under-Secretary for India whether it was the fact that the complaints of the officers of the Telegraph Department in the Government of India in respect of absence of promotion had been long admitted by the Government of India, and whether her Majesty's Government intended to propose a committee upon Indian Administration during the present session.

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NATIVE OFFICIALS IN INDIA.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India why no authority for the rule was introduced into India that native officials, when appointed to posts usually held by Europeans, should draw only two-thirds of the usual pay ; and whether that rule would be submitted to the examination of the intended committee of inquiry into Indian administration.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : The rule was first adopted by the Secretary of State in Council in March, 1880, and has been in force since. It was extended to the graded educational service in May 1882. No instance has occurred so far as we know in Bengal, but onehas occurred in Madras, in which salary on promotion was less than that previously received. The Government of India was requested some time ago to consider how such occurrences might be prevented. But there are many benefits besides increased salary attendant on securing a place in the graded list ; and no officer need accept promotion unless he considers it to be to his advantage.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the committee on Indian Administration would be authorised to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all distinctions between covenanted and uncovenanted servants of the Crown in India, and establishing one Civil Service, with a uniform system of promotion and rates of pay. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : Due notice will be given of the terms of reference to the committee, and it would be premature to give answers upon particular points such as those raised in the question.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table any recent despatches from the Government of India on the continued fall in the price of silver, and its effect on Indian trade and revenue. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth: I am not at present able to say whether papers can be laid on the table, but I will consider it.

THE EXECUTIONS IN MANDALAY.

Dr. Cameron : I beg to ask the Under-Secretary for India whether he can give the House any further information as to Colonel Hooper, the provost-marshal at Mandalay. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : Since my answer to my hon. friend's question last night a further communication has reached the Secretary of State from the Viceroy. I am now able to state that the Viceroy's original instructions, to General Prendergast of Jan 23 were, after referring to the facts as follows : I cannot believe the foregoing statement true, for it carries on its face, in my opinion, *prima facie* evidence against the officers in question they should be at once suspended, and if guilty they should be subject to the severest punishment at your disposal. I hope you will understand the gravity of the circumstances to which I have called your attention." I may remind the House that the only consequences to the provost marshal of Sir H. Prendergast's action were a censure and the loss of preferment the Provost Marshal would otherwise have received. Lord Dufferin shares Lord Kimberley's dissatisaction at the results of Sir H. Prendergast's inquiries. After considering all the circumstances the Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Viceroy recommending in the following terms a court-martial :—" I am of opinion that if your Judge Advocate-General advises that charges can be framed against Colonel Hooper steps should be taken accordingly," (Hear, hear.)

SALE OF OPIUM IN BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Hunter, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said : No information on the subjects of the licensing of opium shops in Burma has yet been received from the Government of India. But I have no doubt they will discourage the sale of opium in the newly annexed territory so far as this may be practicable, considering that the drug is believed to be already in common use.

The Report of Supply was brought up and agreed to, and the Land Registry Bill was read a second time.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. L. Cohen asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the system under which money was raised in this country under the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council for the service of Indian railways would be one of the questions submitted to the proposed committee on Indian administration.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth : Due notice will be given of the terms of the reference to the committee, and it would be premature to give answers upon particular points such as those raised in the question ; but I may remind the hon. member that there was a full and elaborate inquiry and report of a committee of this House upon Indian railways in the session before last.

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THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

Greece is at length reported to have submitted to the representations of the Powers. Information has been received by the Porte that at a Ministerial Council held at Athens last Sunday, the Greek Government decided to yield to the pressing injunctions of the Powers and to abandon all further projects of war. The new Turkish Ambassador presented his credentials to the King on Monday. The interview was cordial, hopes for peace and friendship being expressed on both sides. The Athens newspapers, with few exceptions, continue to express dissatisfaction at the attitude assumed by the Greek Government, and demand a policy of action. In diplomatic circles, however, it is believed that the Government will avert any disturbance of peace. The reported yielding of the Government has led to demonstrations at Athens, and the resignation of M. Delyannis is regarded as inevitable.

According to reports sent to the *Political Correspondence* from Canea, there were in the harbour of Suda on the 13th ult. seventeen foreign ships of war at anchor—namely, ten English, commanded by admiral Lord John Hay ; five Italian, under Vice-admiral Martini ; and two Austrian, the armour-plated frigate Radetzky, and the gun-boat Kerka. Besides these there were expected from Smyrna two Russian, two German—namely, the Prinz Friedrich Carl and the German gunboat stationed at Constantinople—and two other Italian men-of-war.

THE SERVO-BULGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The hitch in the peace negotiations at Bucharest owing to the refusal of the Servian Government to authorize M. Mijatovitch to act upon the suggestion made by Madjid Pasha and M. Gueshoff, that the Servian proposals should be submitted in writing simultaneously with those of Bulgaria, has been removed; this result being attributed to the collective representations of the foreign Ministers at Bucharest. At the sittings of the Conference on Monday M. Mijatovitch presented his draft treaty. It consisted of a single article, to the effect that the state of peace which had ceased to exist between Servia and Bulgaria on November 14 last, should be re-established from the date of the ratification of the present treaty. The other delegates (the *Times'* correspondent says) were taken by surprise on this simplification of the question, and Madjid Pasha declared that he should not present the Bulgarian draft, as he had intended to do. He explained that the draft had been framed

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Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
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Good old red Port .....Rs. 19 0		.. ..
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Very fine .. " ..... " 27 0		.. ..
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St. Julien Claret.....	Rs. 9 0	.. ..
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Medoc	" 10 8	.. ..
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Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	.. ..
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St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
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Hungarian-Claret	Rs. 17 0	.. ..
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BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules.....	Rs. 26 0	.. ..
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Cognac, Fine Chamasgne { M. & Red Bars ..... { Saann }	" 24 0	.. ..
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Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0	.. ..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0	.. ..
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay.....	Rs. 21 0	.. ..
Chambertin	" 26 0	.. ..
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Ben Crnachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey .....Rs.	20 0	.. ..
Thistle Blend Whisky	" 21 0	.. ..
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St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Malnzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale.....	" 4 12	" 3 0
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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints.....	Rs. 25 0	.. ..
Vin Maresque " 21 Bottles	" 40 0	.. ..
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Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior.....	" 19 0	.. ..
Do. do Finest.....	" 20 0	.. ..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles....	" 4 0	.. ..
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	.. ..
Do. Cheese in tins from ..... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 4 lb. tin	0 10
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Truffel Lobeswurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ..
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Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut.....	" 1 6	" ..
Gellerin	" 0 14	" ..
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Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages).....	" 1 6	" ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine.....	" 1 4	" ..
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus.....	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ..	" 0 12
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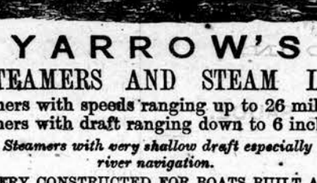

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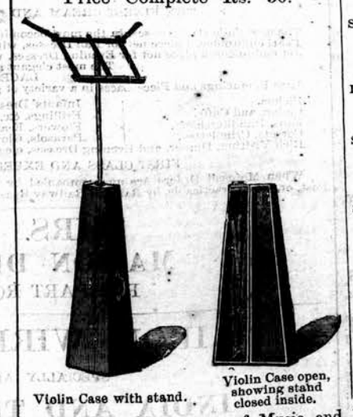

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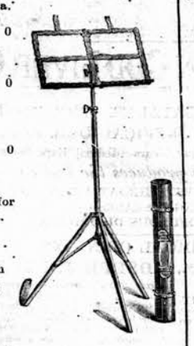

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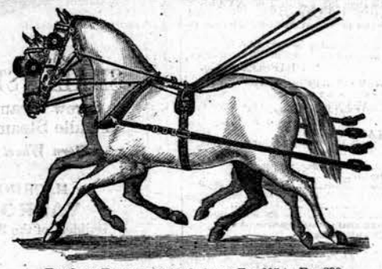

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